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CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES

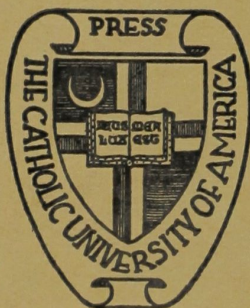
A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List

SECOND SERIES: PART EIGHT

CALIFORNIA

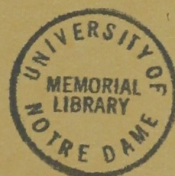
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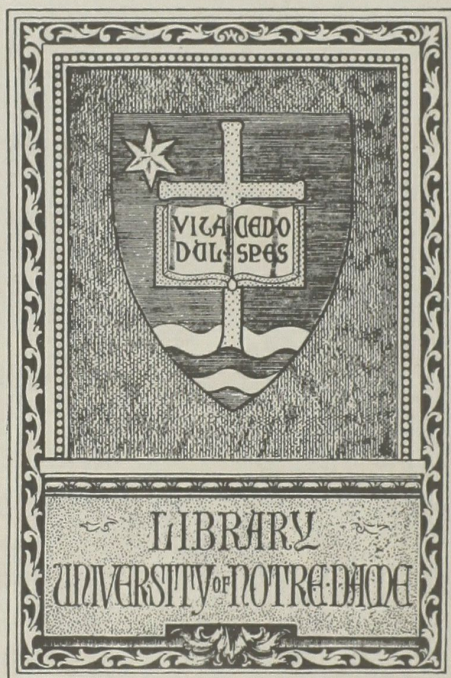
Eugene P. Willging and Herta Hatzfeld
The Catholic University of America Library



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA PRESS

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CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH
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A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List

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CALIFORNIA

by

Eugene P. Willging and Herta Hatzfeld
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NINETEENTH CENTURY CATHOLIC SERIALS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Since September, 1954 the undersigned has been preparing for the RECORDS of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia a bibliographical survey and union list of nineteenth century Catholic serials in the U.S. This project originated because both historians as well as librarians realized the need of a comprehensive reference work to cover the more than 1,200 Catholic titles which had appeared throughout the nineteenth century; Gregory's UNION LIST OF SERIALS and AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS include fewer than 50% of the titles now known and do not provide anything beyond the briefest bibliographical descriptions. For the librarian the articles in the RECORDS have offered a guide for the preservation of materials at hand, the location of titles in other institutions, and a stimulus to provide micro-reproductions of source materials in American history. To date the following articles have appeared or are scheduled for early printing in the RECORDS: volume, page and date references are given for each state; in addition are listed the volumes published as separates by the Catholic University of America Press:

Alabama 67:120-4. June-Dec. 1956; Additions 70:118-120.
Sept.-Dec. 1959.
Arizona 67:124-5. June-Dec. 1956
Arkansas 66:171-2. Sept. 1955
California. Catholic University of America Press. Ms.
completed; publication scheduled for Sept. 1964.
Colorado 66:230-8. Dec. 1955
Connecticut 67:31-50. Mar. 1956
Delaware 68:106-9. Sept.-Dec. 1957
Florida 67:126-7. June-Dec. 1956; Addition 70:120.
Sept.-Dec. 1959.
Georgia 70:109-20. Sept.-Dec 1959

Idaho 66:173. Sept. 1955
 Illinois. Catholic University of America Press, 1961.
 \$3.95.
 Indiana. Catholic University of America Press, 1962. o.p.
 Iowa. Catholic University of America Press, 1963. \$1.95.
 Kansas. In press; RECORDS
 Maine 69:98-110. Sept.-Dec. 1958.
 Massachusetts. Catholic University of America Press. Ms.
 completed; publication scheduled for late 1964.
 Michigan. Catholic University of America Press, 1964.
 Apply for price.
 Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Catholic University of
 America Press, 1959. o.p.
 Missouri. Catholic University of America Press. Ms.
 completed; publication scheduled for late 1964.
 Montana 67:128-9. June-Dec. 1956
 Nebraska 65:164-7. Sept. 1954; Additions 66:156. Sept. 1955;
 69:115. Sept.-Dec. 1958.
 Nevada 66:173. Sept. 1955.
 New Hampshire 66:157-171. Sept. 1955
 New Jersey 68:3-28 Mar.-June, 1957
 New Mexico 74:177-184. Sept. 1963
 North Carolina 69:111-115. Sept.-Dec. 1958
 North Dakota. Cf. Minnesota, supra
 Oklahoma. 74:174-7. Sept. 1963
 Oregon. 72:46-61. Mar.-June 1961
 Pennsylvania. Catholic University of America Press, 1964.
 \$5.25
 Rhode Island 65:167-75. Sept. 1954; addition, 66:156.
 Sept. 1955.
 South Carolina 71:40-58. Mar.-June 1960
 South Dakota. Cf. Minnesota, supra
 Tennessee 70:18-31. Mar.-June 1959
 Texas. Ms. completed; publication unscheduled.
 Utah. 67:129-31. June-Dec. 1956
 Vermont 66:222-30. Dec. 1955
 Virginia 68:109-116. Sept.-Dec. 1957
 Washington (State). 73:108-116. Sept.-Dec. 1962
 West Virginia 68:117-120. Sept.-Dec. 1957
 Wisconsin. Catholic University of America Press, 1960
 \$2.95
 Wyoming 67:131-2. June-Dec. 1956

N.B. Copies of the RECORDS articles are available from the
 Secretary, American Catholic Historical Society, 715 Spruce
 St., Philadelphia 6, Pa., at 75¢ per number.

In addition, three articles dealing exclusively with Polish titles have
 appeared in POLISH AMERICAN STUDIES 12:84-100 (July-Dec. 1955); 13:19-35

(Jan.-June, 1956); 13:89-101 (July-Dec. 1956). These are available from the Polish American Historical Association, St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, Mich., at \$1.00 per copy.

At present we have completed more manuscript than can be accommodated within the RECORDS in the near future. Therefore, the Catholic University of America Press has begun a "Second Series" which includes those states with an extensive history, such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and a few others while the RECORDS, in the series we now designate as "First," will continue to carry the articles on those states with briefer histories such as those listed above. Thus, there are two series, with cross-references to each other.

New features of the Second Series are alphabetical and chronological charts for each state to enable the researcher to determine quickly what publications were in existence at any given period. There is also an index of personal names and of titles for each state.

Other features which are continued from the First Series are the notes on frequency, the type and degree of Catholicity; these are indicated as follows:

1. "Catholic by purpose":
 - a. official organ of a diocese;
 - b. originated by an Order;
 - c. conducted by a priest or Catholic layman.
2. "Catholic by attitude" basically but with other primary purposes.
3. "Catholic by national tradition", which is used chiefly for foreign publications whose primary aims were national or patriotic.

References to library holdings are given in National Union Catalog symbols.

In each part of this Second Series we are repeating the General Bibliography, revised from its original appearance in Sept. 1954 issue of the RECORDS. A special bibliography continues to precede the description of entries for each state.

Finally, it should be clearly noted that the compiler regards these articles as preliminary rather than definitive and that the emphasis is on bibliography and format rather than contents of the publications. We request users to furnish us with corrections on either the descriptive matter or the library holdings. We are also anxious to join any cooperative movement toward the preservation of these source materials for American church history.

Eugene P. Willging
Catholic University of America Library

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

1542 Upper California, discovered by the Spaniards in 1542, was colo-
 1769 nized only later when the Franciscans systematically founded mis-
 1822 sions (1769 ff.) from San Diego northward to San Francisco, total-
 1828 ling 21, each with a church, a residential area for the Indians,
 1840 and a Spanish-Mexican settlement with a military guard. In 1822,
 1846 Mexico, then independent from Spain, made California a territory
 1847 and secularized the missions. After 1828 more and more Americans
 1848 arrived, resulting in clashes with the Mexican government. Rome
 had made Monterey a diocese in 1840; the see was empty from 1846-
 1850. Monterey had the first newspaper in California, THE CALI-
 FORNIAN (Ag 15 1846), a single sheet, printed on a press made in
 New York in 1800 for Mexico City and transported from there to
 Monterey on mule-back in 1834 and from there to San Francisco in
 1847. The village of Yerba Buena had just taken the name of San
 Francisco; also in 1847 a first paper was printed there, THE CALI-
 FORNIAN STAR. In Mr 1848 THE CALIFORNIAN, hoping fondly for Ameri-
 can annexation (CALIF.109;J.P.Young), brought the news of gold
 (Dana, 110; Kemple, 117). The two papers merged into the later
 well-known ALTA CALIFORNIA. On Jl 4 1848 Mexico ceded Upper Cali-
 fornia to the U.S. During the gold rush a "lawless, immoral time"
 ensued; 80,000 gold seekers arrived which opened a steady stream
 of immigration. San Francisco grew from 812 (1847) to 20-25,000
 1849 in 1849 of which the Irish, Italians, French and Canadians, with
 some Germans, were Catholics, constituting about half of the new-
 comers. Already in 1850 California was admitted as a state. The
 CATHOLIC DIRECTORY of 1849 carried the state for the first time
 under the heading of "Newly Acquired Possessions". Now in 1850
 Monterey received a new bishop, a Spanish Dominican, Joseph Sadoc
 1853 Alemany; in 1853 he became archbishop of the newly created arch-
 diocese of San Francisco which would serve about 40,000 Catholics
 in California.

In 1853 a courageous publisher and priest-editor began the first
 Catholic newspaper, THE CATHOLIC STANDARD, with the archbishop's
 approval. Old missions like San Jos  and Santa Clara were revived;
 at Santa Clara the first college for boys was begun in 1852. San
 Francisco got its first St. Francis' Church with one or two resi-
 1854 dent French priests; in 1854 the Cathedral of St. Mary's was ready;
 in 1855 there was a new Jesuit church with St. Ignatius College.
 Between 1850 and 1860 the first French paper appeared (1851), a
 German one in 1852, some Spanish (1854), a number of English ones
 and, in 1857, the ALTA CALIFORNIA became the first daily. Los An-
 geles had its first paper in 1851, THE STAR, half in English and
 half in Spanish; by 1858 it had reached 377 numbers, the majority
 coming from San Francisco; in quality it was inferior to the New
 York papers but displayed a "robust journalism" (Bruce,263); of
 1858 six religious papers in the metropolis one was Catholic (Kemble,241),
 THE MONITOR(1858-1964+). Others of the time were the IRISH NEWS (1860),
 and IRISH PEOPLE (1865). An important development for newspapers was

1861 the introduction of the transcontinental telegraph in 1861 by
 which time California's population had grown from 92,597 to 379,994.

Meanwhile in the South, Bishop Amat of Monterey had changed his residence to Los Angeles. With the opening of the Southern Pacific in 1876
 settlers came more heavily to the southern parts of the state. The new immigrants of different nations and religions were mostly Protestant and Catholics were only one-sixth of the total. The new bishop, Francis Mora (1878) encouraged Catholic papers; after two failures (CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC, 1888, and THE CAUSE, 1890), THE CATHOLIC TIDINGS appeared (1895), continuing later as the diocesan paper to 1964+. During the Civil War California wavered between
 1861 North and South. In 1869 the Central Pacific was completed, furnishing a further strong link to the East. Many new parishes were created. St. Mary's College had been established in 1863 and given to the Christian Brothers in 1868. A wave of hatred against the Irish and other Catholics, originated by the A. P. A., brought Church attacks around 1873. In 1879 labor unions became a growing factor. In 1885
 1885 Abp. Alemany resigned after 35 years; the new archbishop was P. W. Riordan who founded 18 new parishes. Sacramento became a new diocese in 1886 and had its new cathedral in 1891. New A. P. A. outbreaks occurred in the North as well as in the South around 1894, combated by Rev. Peter C. Yorke (then editor of the MONITOR), as both writer and orator; in Los Angeles Bishop Mora led the rebuttal. In 1898 the new St. Patrick's Seminary of the archdiocese was ready.

Following is a short statistical account of churches, priests and the Catholic population of California:

Year	Diocese	Churches	Priests	Catholic Population	Total
1855	Monterey	23	17	26,000	
1855	San Francisco	28+stations	29	62,000	88,000
1880	Mont.& L.A.	32+16 sta.	39	21,000(+1,000 Indian)	
1880	San Francisco	115+20 sta.	148	185,000	
1880	Gr. Valley	35	31	14,000	220,000+1,000
1890	San Fran.	93+52	177	200,000	
1890	Sacramento	66	40	25,000	265,000
1899	Mont.& L.A.	74	90	56,846	
1899	San Fran.	128+34	222	225,000	
1899	Sacramento	82	42	25,000	306,000

N.B. Although we end our basic account with 1899 in this case it is necessary to mention the terrible 1906 earthquake and fire in San Francisco, which destroyed almost the entire city, including more than half of the churches and Catholic institutions. A large number of inhabitants left the city. It also resulted in termination of the German paper, DER CALIFORNISCHER VOLKSFREUND; the UNIAO PORTUGUESA moved to Oakland; other publications were interrupted only briefly.

T H E F O R E I G N E R S

Besides the Indian languages, Spanish was the major language spoken in California by Spaniards and Mexicans; in 1951 there were still 15 priests ministering to the Spanish-speaking in the state. There existed secular papers but we found only one which was certainly Catholic, LA ACTUALIDAD (1895) and a very short-lived magazine, EL PENSAMIENTO. French was spoken by immigrants from France and from Canada in the early period, especially from 1848-50, 10-20,000 Frenchmen had immigrated, with six priests. In 1851 the first of quite a few French papers had appeared. Our sources, esp. Belisle, give enough titles but the sparseness of details does not allow us to pick out any as specifically "Catholic" although some may have existed. Ayer in 1904 still had four French papers with circulations between 400 and 5,000.

Of Italian immigrants, mostly baptized as Catholics, 25,000 were in San Francisco, 50,000 in all California, with some Italian priests and churches; they produced seven newspapers, of which it would be rather sure in an historical sense, only one, the IMPARZIALE (1891) was Catholic. We found also LA VERITA, an attempt of about one year.

Basques, also all Catholic, were less numerous and so could not easily afford a paper in their language but they founded, it seems, the only one in the U.S., the ESCUAL GAZETTA (1885).

German papers existed in many California places (q.v.Arndt-Olson). There were seven already by 1870 and 196 by 1904 (Ayer). Of all these we are rather certain that only one, DER CALIFORNISCHE VOLKSFREUND, was Catholic. Of the CALIFORNIA DEMOKRAT we know that its founder, Dr. Ferdinand von Lühr, a Hessian Army doctor, was a Roman Catholic but not his paper (1852-82).

Irish immigrants were one-third of the population in San Francisco, growing from 300 to 300,000 between 1845 and 1870. Since they used English rather than Celtic they had English Catholic papers as their organs in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Besides the highly Irish MONITOR, they founded different Irish-oriented papers, in which politically patriotic matter had the main role. Such was the intent of the IRISH NEWS, IRISH PEOPLE, IRISH WORLD, and THE NATION. In 1900 there were 15,963 Irish-born or first generation Irish-American in San Francisco and 44,476 in all California.

Portuguese immigrants were strong in New England in California. In the latter they had worked in the 18th century at whaling and fishing; in the 19th they also settled, especially between 1860 and 1870 and again in 1885, coming from Portugal and the Azores, later also from Brazil. San Francisco, Oakland and neighboring places were the favorite spots.

Papers in their language appeared from 1880 until the present; there was never a period without one and from 1920-6 even a daily. The lack of professional journalists and low educational level of the readers kept the papers' standard lower than those of the normal American papers. Often one person did the complete work of the paper: articles, feuilletons, and news taken from other sources; only news from Portugal and the Portuguese settlements in the states were original. As to the papers' Catholicity only the AMIGOS, besides the BOLETIM, a society organ, was definitely meant to be Catholic; possibly the ARAUTO also but others less and less. Known as 98% Catholic the Portuguese had in Ceterville and Oakland Catholic churches and Portuguese priests. Their papers were:

VOZ PORTUGUESA, San Francisco, 1880-8
 PROGRESSO CALIFORNIENSE, San Francisco, 1884-7
 UNIAO PORTUGUESA, Oakland, 1887-1942
 AMIGO DOS CATOLICOS, Irvington, 1888-
 ARAUTO, Hayward, 1896-1917
 JORNAL DE NOTICIO, San Francisco, 1917-32
 JORNAL PORTUGUES, Oakland, 1932-1963+
 PATRIA, Oakland, 1892-9
 REPORTER, Oakland, 1897-1914
 BOLETIM DA I. D. E. S. (Irmandade do Divino Espirito Santo), Oakland, 1898-1908

Sources: Soares, Pap, Ayer, etc.

BANNING

5

It belonged to the Diocese of Monterey-Los Angeles in the nineties; it had a population of only 400, no church, and one priest for the mission.

THE MISSION INDIAN (O 15 1895-O 25 1900)

It was a "Catholic:lc" publication, recommended by the bishop of Monterey, a monthly mission-paper, established on O 15 1895, which completed 5 volumes to O 25 1900. Its founder, publisher and editor was the priest of the Mission, Rev. Florian Hahn, C.P.P.S., probably in charge of more stations in the neighborhood, who had more than 1,000 readers for his paper. According to the CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES of those years, Fr. Hahn was in 1901 replaced by another priest who did not continue the paper. It was written for and about the Indians, addressed to adult readers. Of Bishop Francis Mora of Los Angeles it was said that he "was deeply interested in the welfare of the Indians....defending their rights...helping the Catholic Indian Training School at Banning...with 100 pupils to a state of considerable progress" around 1893/4.

Details: Rowell listed the monthly of 12 pages, 9x12 inches, at 50 cents. That is - according to checking the holdings of DSI-E - if one counts the cover, as a 4 page cover around 8 pages of text. One knows only the circulation of 1897 as less than 1,000, and of 1898 with more than 1,000 copies.

Sources: Hoffman¹ (1897-1900); ULS; Dauchy (1901); Rowell (Mr 1899-Mr 1901); DSI-E is the Bureau of Am. Ethnology which checked for us the 5 vols.

Locations: ULS: DSI-E:1-5(O 15 1895-O 25 1900).

HAYWARD

Hayward, formerly spelled: Hayward's or Haywards, 22 miles from San Francisco; it belonged to its archdiocese; it had only one church (1896-99) which was attended from San Leandro; it had less than 2,000 inhabitants but still two secular papers.

O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS SEE Irvington

O ARAUTO SEE O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS at Irvington

IRVINGTON

34 miles from San Francisco, it belonged to its archdiocese; it had no church in 1888 and in 1904 only 500 inhabitants with one secular paper.

- I. O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS Irvington (1888-)
Pleasanton (1889-)
(?San José Mission?)
Hayward (1892-96)
- II. O ARAUTO (THE HERALD) Hayward (1896-Mr 1899)
Oakland (Mr 11 1899- S 14 1917)
- III. O JORNAL DE NOTÍCIAS San Francisco (S 21 1917-Mr 25 1930)
Oakland (Ap 1930-Je 22 1932)
- IV. O JORNAL PORTUGUÊS
and PORTUGUESE JOURNAL Oakland (Je 29 1932-)
Alameda (1952-62)
Oakland (1963+)

That the following Portuguese papers are connected so closely with one another we found out especially for the first two in Celestino Soares' book (61), where he clearly states that O ARAUTO is only another name for the AMIGO. That O JORNAL DE NOTÍCIAS and O JORNAL PORTUGUÊS intended to be successors of the AMIGO is shown by their retention of its establishing date of 1888 for themselves. Pap and AN of our sources did not know the first paper and most astonishingly HI. JOURN. collecting the items for, San Francisco, gave the establishing date of 1888 to the JORNAL DE NOTÍCIAS in San Francisco, not finding O AMIGO. - All four papers are written in the Portuguese language, only the fourth has also a part in English. While the first paper is according to its title "Catholic:lc", also with priests as editors, the following ones can only be called "Catholic:3" by national tradition, and even that less and less, so that we keep the last only as being the end of a chain of papers. - All four are weekly newspapers.

I. O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS (1888-1896)

We keep 1888 because it was accepted by the three later papers; but we think it should be 1887 because Rowell in 1888 of his directory could not have gotten the notice so quickly as to print it in the same year. He himself had "1887" added as start of the paper up to his listing in 1891. Perhaps it was planned for 1887 and then not ready before 1888.

The paper was started at Irvington by two Padres, Manuel Francisco Fernandes and José Francisco Tavares, who owned and edited it and as publishers were listed as "Fernandes and Tavares Co.". After about a year, in 1889, the paper was continued in Pleasanton by Francisco Inacio de Lemos and Manuel B. Quaresma, proprietors, publishers and editors, and again changed to another place. We are not certain where and how San José Mission came in; it was mentioned as a place only by Hoffmann for 1891-94, possibly the paper was moved directly to Hayward in 1892. Perhaps the mission printed the paper or one of the padres lived there;

in Hayward (older sources have Haywards) the two owners Lemos & Quaresma Co. were the publishers and Padre Manuel S. Glória the editor; Hoffmann listed this place in 1894-97, but other sources in: 1893-96 or 97, even 98; an 1893 date in a directory in reality means 1892. The end date in Hayward must be 1896 because Soares has the paper being sold in that year. Of the paper's contents we know nothing; no copies seem to be preserved.

Details: In Irvington the Wednesday paper had 4 pages of 22x32 inches, at \$2.00. circulation?; in Pleasanton (1889-92) Saturday, 4 pages, 16x22 inches, \$2.00, in 1891 circulating 750 copies; in Hayward (1892-96): Saturday, 4 pages (in 1897 of 7 columns) 18x24 inches, \$2.00, circulation?, but a Batten ad in 1895 claimed that two-thirds of the California Portuguese use the paper. It produced 8 or 9 volumes.

Sources: For Irvington and ff., Soares, 6.; Rowell (1888); for Pleasanton: Rowell (1891-93); Batten (1892); for ~~San~~ José: Hoffmann (1891-93); for Hayward: Soares and Hoffmann (1894-97); Rowell (1894-97); Remington (1893-96); Dauchy (1893-98); Batten (1895), Ayer (1893-98).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

II. O ARAUTO (THE HERALD) (1896-S 14 1917)

O ARAUTO was only a new title for the same paper of 1888 in the same place of Hayward. The last owners Lemos & Quaresma had sold it in 1896 to Joaquim Borges de Menezes; Francisco Inacio de Lemos remained editor to Mr 1899, when he left the paper, or the paper him because J. B. de Menezes transferred O ARAUTO to Oakland, which appeared there on Mr 11 1899 (AN has the paper being founded on that date). Its address was there: 1006 Webster St., in 1902: 7th S.W. corner of Webster, and in the same year: 855 Broadway; in 1905: 562 17th St., in 1907: 1213 Alice St., in 1908: 1912 Myrtle St., in 1912: 2822 Myrtle St. The last time O ARAUTO appeared was on S 14 1917. We know nothing of its contents.

Details: In Hayward it was a small paper of 8-12 pages, 13x20 inches, \$2.00, circulation?; in Oakland it was published Thursdays, as "Independent" (1903 ff.), first of 4 pages, 18x24 inches in 1900; in 1901: 8 pages, 15x34 inches, \$2.00, remaining so to its end in 1917. It circulated in 1900: 1,226; in 1902: 1,258; in 1906: 1,144; from 1910-12: 1,000; in 1914: 1,600; in 1917: 1,695. From 1896 it completed 23 volumes.

Sources: for Hayward: Soares, 61; Ayer (1897), not 1898-1901; for Oakland the OAKLAND CITY DIRECTORIES (1899-1917); AN under JOURNAL DE NOTICIAS, includes O ARAUTO.

Locations: AN (as mentioned): CU-B: Ap 16 1904-06; 1908-Ja 1917; MH: [1899-1906].

III. O JORNAL DE NOTÍCIAS (S 21 1917-Je 1932)

Of the third paper in this series we only suppose that J. B. de Menezes sold O ARAUTO to a publisher in San Francisco, because just a week after

that paper had disappeared the new one came out on S 21 1917 in San Francisco. Pedro Laureano Claudino (or Peter L.C.) da Silveira had become owner, publisher and editor, his office first at Front and Clay St. and in 1930 at 345 Front St. until Mr 25 1930 when he moved with his paper to Oakland, 1927 E 14th St., beginning there in Ap 1930. The paper was supposed to be still to a certain degree Catholic. In 1932 it absorbed two secular Portuguese papers,

1. A COLÓNIA PORTUGUESA.
2. IMPARCIAL.

The first was an Oakland paper (1924-32), a semi-weekly of a rather high circulation. The second had already continued in Sacramento the LIBERDADE, edited and published by C.S. Glória from 1908-15, starting itself in Sacramento in 1916. It was published by Quaresma (is it the same who has guided our "AMIGO" from 1889-96?) & Armas Co. to 1932.

This done the paper continued, but under a new title: O JORNAL PORTUGUÊS, using the COLONIA'S (1924) or the AMIGO'S (1888) establishing date.

Details: In San Francisco and in Oakland the JORNAL was "Independent", published on Saturday to 1929, on Wednesday to 1932; 8 pages with 7 columns, 15x22 inches, at \$2.00 to 1924, then \$2.50. In San Francisco it circulated in 1918: 1,695; 1922: 3,599; 1924: 5,500; in Oakland suddenly it jumped to 12,750 (1931), and kept 11,475 in 1932, we do not know the reason; it cannot be the higher number of Portuguese people in Oakland because under the next title it lost in 1942 the half of its high circulation. The paper had completed 16 volumes.

Sources: Soares, 62; Pap: letter and book, p.31,37; HI. JOURN.: I,69; Ayer (1918-1962/3+).

Locations: AN:CU-B: J1 9 1930-My 18 1932; IU: S 21 1917-1932.

IV. O JORNAL PORTUGUÊS and PORTUGUESE JOURNAL (Jc 29 1932-1962+)

This, now with a combined Portuguese and English title, written in both languages, was a continuation by the same Peter L. C. da Silveira, with the same office in Oakland, 1927 E 14th St. up to 1950. If he retired or kept on, we do not know, certainly Alberto Cornea was from 1950-1962 the editor, and Maria Nunes Silveira the manager. Under the management the paper was moved in 1952 to Alameda, office: at 2615 Santa Clara until it was removed to Oakland's old address, but with a new editor and publisher, Alberto S. Lensos in 1962. There the paper was still going on in 1963. One cannot say that the paper is Catholic anymore; still its readers are to a certain percentage born Catholic. We kept the PORTUGUESE JOURNAL as the end of a series since 1888, which year the paper, seemingly proud of it, kept as its establishing-date up to this year of 1963.

Details: Since 1932 published Fridays, for the "Portuguese interests" or then "non-partisan" (1938 ff.). We do not know the number of pages, only 8 columns at first and in 1962: 5 columns, nor its size, but its price: \$4.00 in 1934, 5.00 in 1950, 6.00 in 1962. First its circulation figures continued the 12,000 from before; in 1942 it dropped down to 5,000; with the new management a new effort was made as an advertisement said: reaching 8,050 and giving free 1,250 copies, but in 1960 the circulation was down to 2,750 and for 1962 no number was given. Under its own title it had published 30 volumes; going back to 1888 there were completed until 1963 75 volumes.

Sources: AN under JORNAL PORTUGUÊS; Soares, 62; Pap; book, 37; HI. JOURN. I,69; Ayer (1934-1962/3+).

Locations: AN: CU-B: of COLÔNIA PORTUGUESA, its establishing-date of 1924 also was used as the one of the JORNAL: Ap 8 1924-0 1930; JORNAL P.: Mr 30-Ap 6, 27, My 25 1934+; IU: J1 1932+.

LOS ANGELES

It belonged since 1850 to the diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles; it soon became the residence of the bishop; it had a cathedral and one church in 1885; in 1890 five churches, one of them German. St. Vincent's College received boys; two academies, girls. In 1900 the city had 100,000 inhabitants, and 49 newspapers of which one was the Catholic TIDINGS, which were written in English, Italian, Spanish, German, one (semi-Catholic) even in Basque (Ayer, 1904).

THE CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC (1888-1889 or 90)
followed by THE CAUSE (1890/91)q.v.

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, established in 1888

Feikert has 1878; Baumgartner and Ayer: 1888; Ayer listed the paper as a contemporary; it could not have lived 10 years, since other sources: Labonge, and Feikert herself took it only as an attempt.

lasting about two years to 1889 or 90. When Francis Mora was the bishop and the Catholics had to suffer from the hate of the American Protective Association, the paper was started by "a group of laymen" (Feikert); it was edited and published in the first year by James J. Gee at 20 S. Main St., in the second by John J. Bodkin with an office at 205 New High St. Bodkin "had traveled to secure subscriptions and wrote articles on the parishes" for the paper (Feikert); for more about him see THE TIDINGS of which he was the owner in 1899. Labonge marked the CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC and the following LA CAUSE as "predecessors" of THE TIDINGS.

Details: Published Saturdays, 8 pages, 26x40 inches, \$2.00 is given by Ayer for the years 1889-90; no circulation figures.

Sources: Baumgartner, 42; Feikert, 9 and note 21. Letter of the editor of THE TIDINGS, R.S.Labonge; Ayer (1889-90); CENTENNIAL, 88.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. (q.v. McGloin in his book ELOQUENT INDIAN, 341, mentions in his bibliography as having used: THE CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC, Los Angeles (no dates or details) which he must have seen; where?

CATHOLIC TIDINGS (Je 29 1895-between Je and N 1897)

THE TIDINGS (between Je and N 1897-S 23 1904)

THE NEW TIDINGS (S 30 1904-?1905)

THE TIDINGS (? 1905-1964+)

This rather Irish, "Catholic"lc" (to O 1904), then"la" (official organ of diocese or archdiocese) weekly newspaper was established on Je 29 1895 and is still alive in 1964. Its title changed slightly according to circumstances, first to show clearly its standing: "Catholic," then the short title, interrupted once for about a year, when a "new" management had taken over the diocese. The paper was founded by Patrick W. Croake, James Connolly and Miss Kate A. Murphy, all of San Diego, California.

In 1894, when the American Protective Association and similar anti-Catholic organizations were very powerful and the Catholic Church and her members persecuted, when the secular press was also involved in that intolerance or silenced by pressure, the Catholics felt the lack of a paper in which they would be able to defend their faith. Three attempts were made in Los Angeles, q.v. THE CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC (1888-90), THE CAUSE (1890-?) and THE VOICE (?-1892-?), which were not forceful enough to survive though Bishop F. A. Mora of the Diocese Monterey-Los Angeles supported them financially and by his own lectures as well as by distributing pamphlets. The diocese embraced a large area with less than 50,000 Catholics; in the city of 70,000 inhabitants the Catholics were served by the Cathedral and four churches.

Ia In San Diego the Catholics had founded the "Junipero Serra Club". In Spring, 1895 one member had the idea of founding a Catholic paper, Patrick William Croake

He was born in Utica, N.Y. of Irish parents, graduate of St. Patrick's Academy, Chicago, who came in 1889 over Washington and Oregon to California and worked in the publishing business in San Diego. He was a deeply religious man, of strong character and strictest integrity.

He won as partner James Connolly, also Irish, a retired sea-captain who had written sea-stories for children. Miss Kate Murphy promised to act as typographer. The three went to Los Angeles to Bishop Francis Mora who approved their idea of another attempt but had no funds for that enterprise which had already been spent for the previous attempts. The three decided to start with \$500 given by Connolly for type, rent and

presswork. Connolly was the editor, Croake the businessman, bicycling from town to town to win people for subscriptions and advertisements; Kate typed in a two-room office at 258 New High St., rented at \$20.00 a month. The first issue of THE CATHOLIC TIDINGS appeared with mostly borrowed articles, 8 pages, at \$1.00 per year, sent to 1,000 subscribers. Many of the Catholics visited did not dare to subscribe, businessmen feared a boycott, and chiefly working men and girls paid the dollar. After four months it was clear that three people were not able to live from the paper's income and therefore Connolly offered to retire (O 26 1895); the two got a loan of \$500. In Ja 6 1897 they were obliged to reduce the 8 pages to 4. In N 1897 Kate left, leaving Croake alone. His wife, also a pious Irish Catholic, a former French and music teacher, helped him. She needed to wrap the papers before mailing them because the subscribers did not want the neighbors to know they subscribed a Catholic paper. That probably was also the reason that the word "Catholic" was omitted from the title in the year 1897 and called only THE TIDINGS. The highpoint of Croake's publishing was his 36-pages holiday edition with a color autographed rotogravure of the new Bishop George Montgomery on Ja 1 1898. He also was able on Je 11 1898 through doubled circulation to go back to 8 pages of tabloid size and boasted in beginning his fourth volume: "The Tidings is larger than any other weekly newspaper in California." Perhaps it was wishful thinking. The paper had found friends and contributors in Frs. Fitzgerald of Redlands, Nunan of Passona, in the city of Barrons of St. Mary's, in Liebana of Our Lady of Angels, Cliffors of the cathedral and Meyer of St. Vincent's Academy and quite a few lay people, too. But Croake was in great financial trouble.

Ib Croake had made the acquaintance of another Irishman, John J. Bodkin. He became first his financial partner (1898), and since

He had studied in the Irish College in Paris; back in Ireland he took part in the Fenian movement (1867), was arrested, escaped to the U.S. where he became editor of a local paper, the FREE PRESS in St. Geneviève, Mo.; in 1875 he moved to Los Angeles, began there as teacher, and was also editor of THE CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC of Los Angeles in 1889/90, (q.v.)

the paper could not support two, Croake withdrew, still remaining interested in the paper but earning his living in the real-estate business. Bodkin became in the same year sole owner and began editing and publishing THE TIDINGS on Ja 1899, changing Croake's little office only in O 1899 to 204 S Main St.; he worked very hard, often into the night, bringing the paper himself with a "one horse shay" to the post office. The bishop showed more interest in the paper, helped Bodkin to a loan of \$1,000 and gave him his sermons to print as well as his messages. That way the bishop "was the guiding light of numerous news features and editorials, particularly on religion, labor and capital" and remained "a tower of strength behind the paper" (Feikert 10/11). Bodkin kept THE TIDINGS with 8 pages in tabloid size, 4 columns, and even added some "still expensive" illustrations; brought the news, including the political interests of the day though remaining rather devoted to pertinent matters

of Catholic interests. Croake was able to unmask false statements spread by the A.P.A., to defend the Catholic situation. The "Friars Controversy", the "Pious Fund" for the missions (1898-1900), lectures given to the Newman Club (1895-1904) came out as articles and discussion, the new moving pictures (Life of Pope Leo XIII), etc. The office was moved to the neighboring house 206 S Main St. (Ap-O 1904). Bishop Montgomery who had been called in 1903 to San Francisco was followed by Bishop Thomas J. Conaty (former Rector of the Catholic University of America) in 1904. He accepted the proposition of Bodkin to form a stock company for the paper of which the bishop was the chairman. That way The Tidings Publishing Co., Inc. was founded, being owner and publisher, in Ag 1904 with a capital of \$7,000 or 8,000 and a board of directors, of whom one was Bodkin. The paper promised on Ag 5 and 12: "Under the new management THE TIDINGS will be enlarged and improved...to make it one of the best papers...of its kind." In O 1904 its new office was 600 H. W. Hellman Bldg. and on S 23 1904 the last number of the transition time appeared with which Bodkin resigned, establishing for himself a Catholic Book Store in Los Angeles.

II On O 7 1904 THE TIDINGS became the official organ (in our grading "1a") of the Diocese Monterey-Los Angeles. Bishop Conaty had written of the episcopal charter of October 4 (reprinted further on in the paper) giving his recommendation and urging clergy and laity to make the paper the messenger to the homes of all;

"to give the Diocese a chronicle of the Church and its people; to report Catholic opinion on topics that may properly be considered in that light; to take note of events of general interest and importance, and to establish an organ which shall make for constant progress towards the highness of educative aim which is the sense of the Church and its people."

The bishop gave the paper also its motto: "To battle for the truth." Bishop Conaty was Irish, too; when in Worcester, Mass. he had published the CATHOLIC HOME AND SCHOOL MAGAZINE (1892-97); he was so much interested in the paper now that he visited its office almost daily. He was the president of the otherwise lay board. He had called as editor Elmer Murphy (O 1904) who was a graduate of the Catholic University of America in Washington, then with the AMERICAN, a Chicago paper. Under him the title of the Los Angeles paper was for a time (S 30 1904-? 1905) changed to THE NEW TIDINGS then becoming THE TIDINGS again. It was enlarged to 16 pages, printed on book paper in an artistic cover on which a center panel summarized the features of the week, according to the bishop's liking, a magazine-like appearance. The editorial on the front page was unsigned, the first ones explained in the "El Rodeo" column the future policy of the paper. Advertising absorbed about one-third of the total space. During that period the paper was brought to "a more poised tone and literary finesse". Of Murphy was said:

"...he has convictions..., a style of flashing alertness...(THE REPUBLIC, Boston, N 18 1904) and he was aiming at educative values." He admired Dr. Thomas E. Shields, the Catholic educator, who

discussed in a series of articles the current problems of education, ending with his own life-story in THE NEW TIDINGS of Ja 5-My 18 1906.

When, on Mr 9 1906, the paper announced Murphy's departure substituting editors were two professors of Los Angeles' St. Vincent's College who had contributed already during the year 1905: Dr. Charles Clifford Conroy (q.v.; he became the editor in 1913) and his colleague Fred L. Riordan until Bishop Conaty as President asked Joseph D. Lynch (Mr.-Je 1906), then Rev. John F. Byrne (Je-Jl 1906) to act as editors, when the first time the masthead showed the paper being the "official organ of the Diocese". Heiman J. Rudman directed the paper from Ag 1906-Jl 1907, enlarging the paper to 24 pages. He died suddenly in Jl 1907 and followed by Rev. John J. Clifford (Jl 1907-Jl 1908), born and educated in Ireland, 1894-96 at the Catholic University in Washington, who had already acted as editorial writer of THE TIDINGS since Murphy had left. Under him the first annual Christmas edition with 86 and then more pages was published, much of it Irish history (Feikert 19). Bishop Conaty very pro-Irish, too, shown clearly in his sermons, poems and occasional editorials printed in the paper. He dominated the policy very much from 1904-1914, even so as to obscure the the editors' personalities. Rev. Clifford nominated after a year Alice Stevens (Jl 1908-0 15 1913) as his successor. There may have been a short interval for James Nolan, former editor of the Toledo CATHOLIC RECORD, at least to have helped in the staff between 1908 and 9. Miss Stevens was a convert, having been instructed by Rev. Clifford; she came of a literary family and had already previously written the "Woman's Page" for the TIDINGS. She never had her name printed at the masthead. The Monitor's editor, Fr. Yorke, called at that time THE TIDINGS: "our lady-like contemporary of the South". Miss Stevens "always remained dignified in a conservative attitude even in controversies" (Feikert, 40). The office changed on Je 28 1912 to 216 Higgins Bldg. As a columnist Dr. Charles C. Conroy, K.H.S. (already mentioned above) assisted Miss Stevens and followed her (0 15 1913-D 31 1925) when she became Mrs. Stevens-Tipton and left the paper. Conroy was from Denver, Col., had studied and taught in St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, then after the change of that college to Loyola University in the latter as professor of history. He soon began to change THE TIDINGS to a more modern newspaper, stressing especially general historical topics but keeping out of partisan politics. He affirmed that the daily visiting bishop gave him "a free hand". To aid California Indians he wrote a series of articles over several years to publicize their situation. Since 1913 Hon. Isidore Dockweiler, a member of the Tidings Corporation, had been made Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Diocesan affairs kept the front page; spiritual matter was taken mostly from books in serials. Socialism and labor, especially between 1911 and 1918, were treated in the sense of showing necessity for social reform. In Jl 1914 the paper received the blessing of His Holiness Pope Pius X. During the First World War, being pro-Irish, the English propaganda was disliked. Bishop Conaty died in 1915.

III. For the paper there began a time when editors dominated. The new bishop, John Joseph Cantwell, kept the paper as his official organ but

took no active part in its affairs during the following 30 years though he was the president of its board. The office changed locations several times in the same Higgins Bldg. Editor Conroy and his assistants used after 1919 the News Service of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The 25th anniversary was celebrated with a special edition in 1919. Patrick Henry, a convinced Irishman, joined the staff as columnist. In vain he had tried to get the support of Bishop Conaty, to found a review in Los Angeles; he then founded an IRISH REVIEW in Canada until, in 1923, he returned to Los Angeles. In April 1924 he began to work for THE TIDINGS. - In Los Angeles Catholic life had grown rapidly, the subscription list of the paper had doubled. The annual Christmas edition contained 180 pp. On D 31 1925 Conroy resigned after 12 years work with THE TIDINGS and again became a professor of history.

The next editor was Rev. Thomas K. Gorman, (Ja 1926-May 1931) who had studied at the Catholic University of America and Louvain (to 1925) and who was a scholar with fine judgment. Since he had no experience in newspaper work he learned from Patrick Henry, making him for two weeks editor-in-chief. In F 1927 for the last time the office was changed to another room, no. 623, in the Higgins Bldg. and Fr. Gorman in May altered the paper's appearance by dropping the ornamental cover (once introduced by Bishop Conaty) and gave the paper a modern attractive make-up. He had learned to compose his editorials while typing, resulting in greater length. He was interested in new educational features. In 1927 he was assisted by Fr. Albert Hurley who was replaced in 1928 by young George J. Andre who had some training editing his school paper "Santa Clara" (Univ of Santa Clara). The paper produced for some weeks as much as 32 pages weekly; it added in 1927 five special editions. On F 10 1928 appeared the first front-page "El Rodeo". Rev. Peter Guilday began there his long series of militant articles on the Church in American history. Fr. Gorman himself translated articles from the French (1929) on faith, liturgy and social science. The office was moved in O 1929 to 130 E Second St. and in that same year Andre began a popular column "As we see it" while he was a law student. Also in 1929 a "50,000 Circulation Club" made a drive to reach that number; according to the figures given by the contemporary newspaper directories at 16,000 ~~it~~ remained far from the goal and needed 20 more years really to reach it. In 1930 Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen wrote for the first 10 weeks about "New Paganism". In 1931 Fr. Gorman was named Bishop of the new diocese of Reno.

Fr. John Dunne became the new editor (My 1931-O 1942). He, too, had studied at the Catholic University of America (1928); he was an Irishman. He found THE TIDINGS financially in good shape with only the subscription list reduced in the depression. On S 5 1931 he published a special edition "La Fiesta de Los Angeles" for the 150 anniversary of the city, treating civic and religious conditions, the building of the older churches and the government of the different bishops down to Bishop Cantwell. He improved the literary content of THE TIDINGS, added a "Junior Tidings" under the direction of Fr. Leroy Callahan (Ja 2 1932), a four-page section exclusively for children (we were not able to learn its frequency). Dunne moved the office in D 1934 to 4 163 S. Broadway and in Ja 1938 to 3 241 S. Figueroa St.

In 1937, the new diocese of San Diego had started a Catholic paper of its own: THE SOUTHERN CROSS. During his time the paper was for the first time produced at its own plant with a second machine added somewhat later as the paper enlarged to 6 columns (1940). When Bishop Cantwell was made Archbishop of Los Angeles in 1936 it was reason for another special edition containing much of its church history; soon, in 1940 followed a centennial edition, in which the history of the Church in California was also joined by the history of THE TIDINGS, written by its founder, Patrick W. Croake. During Fr. Dunne's absence for a trip to Ireland in 1939 he was substituted for by Fr. Augustine Murray. Dunne who was the writer of many brilliant "El Rodeo" columns did his last editing of THE TIDINGS on 09 1942, leaving the paper in a sound financial standing and admired personally by Patrick Henry of the staff as a courageous editor and a skillful manager.

Rev. Thomas McCarthy took over from 0 1942-S 1949, coming directly from the Catholic University of America where he had received a Ph.D. in psychology. To the staff came also in N 1942 William Mooring, editor before of different papers, a convert, now a literary writer especially for the Catholic viewpoint on motion pictures. Gladys English, the children's librarian in the public library, Catherine Murphy of the "Gallery of Living Catholic Authors", columns by George G. Higgins of the NCWC on economics, etc., added to the family paper. The poems published in the paper were collected in book-form, v.1 in 1943, v.2 in 1944, v.3 in 1945. On Ag 31 1944 the paper celebrated its GOLDEN JUBILEE with a special edition, in which besides the older history written by Patrick W. Croake Patrick Henry also contributed to the newer one and his own experiences. The paper's advertisement in Wagner's CATHOLIC PRESS DIRECTORY says about THE TIDINGS' contents in 1945:

Complete coverage of Catholic world events and local Catholic activities and Catholic principles; it (THE TIDINGS) covers the Hollywood motion picture industry in the light of Catholic interests; has a complete book page and numerous features for the Catholic home makers and children.

The paper's tendency in World War II went towards isolationism. In 1945 Robert S. Labonge had become managing editor to Fr. McCarthy, who brought the paper in seven years to local distinction and national recognition as well as to its then highest circulation. He left in July 1949 to work with the NCWC Bureau of Public Information (says Mr. Labonge in a letter, 1951).

For the following years Rev. William E. North was managing editor (July 1949), Robert S. Labonge assistant editor, Robert F. Nichols business manager, in a new office at 1530 W 9th St. In 1957 a new managing editor was Msgr. Patrick Roche. The owner of the paper is still the Archdiocese, the publisher the President of the Tidings Publishing Co., Inc., since 1947 James F. Cardinal McIntyre.

Details: Published first on Saturday; 1924 ff. Fridays; in 1895: 8 p., 4 columns, of 12x17 1/2 inches, \$1.00; in 1897: 4 p., 5 col., 13x20 inches, \$1.50; in 1898 back to 8 p., 4 col. and 12x17 1/2 inches, \$1.50; in 1904:

16 p., 4 col. 11x15 1/2; 1908: 20 and 24 p. alternating to 1930 (except in 1926 for some time even 32 pages) of 4 col., in 1913 "enlarged" to ?, \$2.00, and 1924 ff.: \$2.50; in 1934: 5 col. and a "better format: 11 1/2 x16, in 1938: 6, in 1940: 8 col., in 1945: \$3.00, in 1950 ff.: \$4.00. Illustrations began in 1898/99. The circulation grew constantly (with an exception of going back in numbers around 1940) from 1897: 1,152; 1899: 1,296; 1904: 1,799; 1924:16,000; 1931:19,400; 1934:17,000; 1940:10,600; 1950:42,445; 1960:87,789; 1963:108,159. Volume I beginning in June was changed, probably with v.4, starting in January; in 1964 the paper is in its 70th volume.

Sources: Our main source is the thesis of Sr. Mary St. Joseph Feikert and q.v. with "Locations" what we (DCU) own and what Nazareth College had sent us for checking. Other sources: Baumgartner,53; Lucey III,144; Meehan: CATH. ENCYCL.: "Periodical"; NCA (1951+); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD (1950+); Rowell (1896-1908); Dauchy (1897-1901); Pettengill (1898); Ayer (1897+); Hoffmann (1898-1913); letter with history of the paper from the editor of the paper, Robert S. Labonge (1951); CENTENNIAL, p.27-28; Catholic Press Annual, 1964, pp. 23-6.

Locations: Not in AN;ULS. The office of THE TIDINGS has a complete set. In May 1964 DCU acquired a microfilm of the complete file but too late for use in this survey. Nazareth College, Naz., Mich.: LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES, special edition of S 4 1931; spec.ed. of Ap 1 1932. DCU: 25th anniversary of Christmas 1919; v.21 no 39, 40, 44 (S 24, O 1, O 29 1915; v. 28, no 37 and 48 (S 15 and D 1 1922); a spec. ed. of Ag 8 1924; the Centennial of the Diocese edition of 1940; the Golden Jubilee ed. of Ag 31 1944. UL of Cath. West listed: Clob(Long Beach,Cal. Pub. Libr.): current; and : CL (Los Angeles, Pub. Libr.): 9-11, 13+ (1903-5, 1907+).

THE CAUSE (O 4 1890-1891 or 1892)

following THE CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC (1888-89 or 90)

and followed by THE VOICE (between 1892 and 1893)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, established on O 4 1890(not 1891 as Rowell and Dauchy have it) and continued to 1891 or 1892; it certainly existed on Mr 7 1891. (see holdings). The subtitle of the paper called itself: "a weekly journal, devoted to the interest of the Catholic Church in America," perhaps hoping for a great future. Bishop Francis Mora had in 1890 called - after the failure of the first paper - "Joseph Mesmer to discuss the possibility of a diocesan paper" (Feikert, p.3, note 7). The necessity to have one as a defense against the persecuting A.P.A. was evident. "Edward Robertson, Isidore Dockweiler and Joseph Mesmer, with the assurance of the support from local merchants, launched the paper, Andrew Mullen the chairman and Robertson the editor" (Feikert, 2-3). It seems unlikely that it became a "diocesan" paper; it also is not clear that the bishop supported it financially but he worked to help in the same direction by lectures and distributing thousands of pamphlets (Feikert,2). It failed nevertheless, but was revived, q.v. THE VOICE,

which is not listed in the newspaper directories listed below, as it seems to include this continuation, disregarding the new title up to 1893, even 1894.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages, 11x15 inches, \$3.00. Only for the year 1893 we have the circulation figure of: 500.

Sources: Dauchy (1893. 1893); Rowell (1893, 1893); Ayer (1891); Hoffmann (1894); Remington (1892); Batten (1892); Letter of the editor of THE TIDINGS, R.S.Labonge. Letter of CLCM, see holdings.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. CLCM: Mr 7 1891.

ESCUAL GAZETA (BASQUE NEWS) (D 24 1885-Ja 16 1886-?)
(? interrupted - 1893?)

ESCUAL-HERRIA (BASQUE PEOPLE) (1893-1895-?)

This Basque, "Catholic:3" (for reason see below), weekly newspaper was established on D 24 1885.

According to holdings of CLCM there are preserved v. 1, no 1 and and no 3 of December (in Basque: Abenduaren) 24 1885 and of January (Urtarilaven) 16 1886. Since the paper is supposed to be a weekly these dates do not fit: Ja 16: no 3, Ja 9: no 2, Ja 2 would be no 1 of 1886; instead we have D 24 1885; perhaps it was anticipated to gain in the Christmas time more possibilities for subscriptions.

It existed under the first title on Ja 16 1886, but we do not know, how long; we did not find it listed in any directory or book for the next years. Only Palmer listed in 1894 and 95 a similar title: ESCUAL-HERRIA in 1895 spelled Eskual) as established in 1893, of which we may believe it to be a direct continuation or a revival after an interruption. Palmer adds to the title a name, J.P.Goytino, which probably means editor and publisher, for the two years (Palmer's newspaper directory ends with 1895 in the DLC Library); was it published further on? We found the name J.P. Goytino also connected with a French paper in Los Angeles, LE PROGRES, as editor and publisher, at the same time and going on. We did not add this French paper to our Catholic list, only because none of those French papers around that time in California were marked "Catholic". Was the Basque paper Catholic and to what degree? For its first period (1885-) it may have had a Catholic founder, because the Basque people generally are born Catholics; did Goytino- perhaps already editor in 1885 ff., too - consider his Catholic readers? We suppose yes, therefore degree "3" (national tradition). Politically Goytino kept the paper "Republican".

Details: only for 1894, 95: published Saturdays, circulating 1,230 and 2,780 copies.

Sources: AN; Letter from Richard O'Brien, Librarian of Los Angeles County Museum with holdings; Palmer (1894,95).

THE ESCUAL GAZETA IS UNIQUE AS PROBABLY THE ONLY BASQUE PERIODICAL PUBLICATION IN THE U.S. WHICH MAY BE CALLED "CATHOLIC"

Locations: AN:CLM: D 24 1885 and Ja 16 1886. The same checked for us by the Museum, also as CLCM.

ESCUAL-HERRIA, SEE ESCUAL GAZETA

THE NEW TIDINGS, SEE THE CATHOLIC TIDINGS

S.V.C. STUDENT (St. Vincent's College) (1896-?1911)

It was a "Catholic:lc", ?monthly school-paper, established in 1896, it seems with the college itself, because St. Vincent's College is listed the first time in the CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES in 1897, in charge of Fathers of the Congregation of the Missions (:C.M.), with 132 students, growing to 350 in 1911, then taken over by Jesuit Fathers who changed also from Grand Ave. to West Ave. 52. Therefore the student's peper, of the existence of which we know only for the years 1896 and 1897, may have gone on to 1911. It was in 1896 exchanged with ST JOHN'S RECORD which judged the Los Angeles paper as: "well edited; (but) too many advertisements"; in 1897 the HOLY GHOST BULLETIN printed in its "Exchange": "choice of vocation makes it a worthy paper".

Details: none.

Sources: ST. JOHN'S RECORD, Collegeville, Minn. (1896); HOLY GHOST BULLETIN, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1897).

Locations: Not in ULS.

THE TIDINGS SEE THE CATHOLIC TIDINGS

THE VOICE (1892-1893, a short time)
continuing THE CAUSE (O 4 1890-1891 or 92)

It was - like THE CAUSE - a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, published for a short time between 1892 and 1893; "a Mr. Harrington, may it be W.D.S. Harrington of the Pacific Catholic, San Francisco, 1884-86?, undertook to resurrect the enterprise of THE CAUSE," but since "the advertisers

refused to support the paper due to fear of the A.P.A. opposition" (Feikert, 3, note 7), the paper had to be abandoned. Feikert took the information from THE TIDINGS, D 22 1939, which we were not able to check for perhaps more news about our title; THE VOICE was completely neglected by all the newspaper lists we checked, also Palmer for the West especially. We believe the end-dates given by them for THE CAUSE include also THE VOICE, the change of title being ignored. It is almost astonishing that under the circumstances the following was true: "...in 1894 no Catholic newspaper existed in Southern California, but each parish published its own bulletin every first Sunday of each month, distributed at the church door" (Feikert, 2, note 6). Sister Feikert did not give any title of those parish-papers; we did not find any listed somewhere either. Soon appeared THE TIDINGS which survives to 1964.

Details: None known, probably similar to THE CAUSE.

Sources: Feikert, 2, note 6, p.3, note 7, taken from THE TIDINGS, D 22 1939.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

OAKLAND

This city belonged to the Archdiocese of San Francisco; it had no priest in 1855; a St. Mary's Church in 1857 was attached to San José. In 1870 there were three priests at that church, another in 1880; in 1890 4 churches, all with English-Irish priests; only in 1895 a congregation of Portuguese with two Portuguese priests waited for St. Joseph's Church; those were the five churches in 1899. Acc. to Ayer (1904) the city had a population of 66,960, for which 27 papers, including 2 Portuguese Catholic ones, were published, or as AN has it from the beginning to 1936 Oakland saw 83 papers started, six of them in Portuguese, to a certain degree Catholic.

O ARAUTO SEE O AMIGO DOS CATOLICOS, Irvington

BOLETIM DA I.D.E.S. SEE San José Mission

Oakland

(published at Fruitland)

THE FAMILY'S DEFENDER MAGAZINE AND EDUCATIONAL REVIEW (Ja 1881-D 1884)

This was a "Catholic:lc" monthly (1881) or quarterly (1882-4) educational magazine, established in Ja 1881, ending with the quarterly issue of O-D 1884. Its founder, owner, publisher and editor was Hon. Zachary Montgomery, who with few contributors (C.B. MacDonald, Florence Finch, Rev. J.K. McLean, Alfred Share, D.L. Emerson and some more laymen and priests) had one topic in mind which he treated from all viewpoints during four years, his view

as a Catholic aimed at Catholic education, supported by others of all varied denominations he was able to contact and who were in conformity with his own ideas, the topic of Article 9 of California's Constitution - as he says in his PROSPECTUS - to which he wanted an amendment about: "Parental Education" (not state-supported).

He was opposed "to the teaching of anybody's religion at the public expense...as a prelude to the establishment of a state Church... THE DEFENDER since 1881 has...literally bristled with controversies with certain - but few - Roman-Catholics who demand the school question to be settled on a denominational basis...". On F 1 1881 Bishop Grace of St. Paul, found Montgomery wise and of common sense as "the liberal-minded of our better citizens are in general". "Some 15 American bishops and archbishops have expressed the same opinion as THE DEFENDER."

The writer of an article in the St. Louis PASTORAL BLATT (N 1883) wrote about Montgomery, as "the noble American who has sacrificed his profession to fight for the natural right of the family and (for the opinion) that a godless school system leads to the abyss." Under the motto: "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers;" each issue has a long editorial by him (17 out of 48 pages); the added articles of contributors support his ideas. What follows are small sketches about different subjects of nature, science, events, selected from somewhere, practically of no importance to him; it was a unique magazine. In the bound volume 1-4 we saw at the Library of Congress was a printed lecture by Montgomery attached, meant as the basis of a petition to the State of California about the editor's problem. The AMERICAN ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW of 1893 wrote about this magazine that it "deserved special recognition for the valiant defence which the editor made of parochial education." Its importance may be underlined by checking under "Locations" to note how relatively many libraries own the magazine.

Details: As monthly 48, and as quarterly 92 pages, size 6x9 inches, price \$2.00; circulation figures not known because it was not listed in any of the newspaper directories.

Sources: ULS; original vls. 1-4 seen in PVC and DLC; AM, ECCL. REVIEW: 9 (1893) 310-11.

Locations: ULS: CMpS; CU; CoDB:4; DLC; KAS; MiDM:1-2,4; MnCS: 1-3; OCX: [1-3],4; OO:[3]; PVC; WaU: [1]; also Chancery of Diocese of Monterey-Fresno (acc. to letter of Msgr. J. H. Culleton); and Academy of Calif. Church History, Fresno (letter of Msgr. Culleton).

INSTITUTE JOURNAL ^USEE San Francisco

O JORNAL DE NOTÍCIAS [.]SEE O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS, Irvington

O JORNAL PORTUGUÊS ^ÊSEE O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS, Irvington

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS BULLETIN, SEE SENTRY, San FranciscoA PÁTRIA (1892-99)

If this paper was "Catholic" at all we may call A PÁTRIA a Portuguese, "Catholic:3" (by national tradition), weekly newspaper, founded in 1892 by a Brazilian, Manuel Stone, who owned and directed already from 1880-88 the VOZ PORTUGUESA in San Francisco (q.v.) and was now the PÁTRIA's publisher and editor to 1895. In that year it was taken over by Dr. J. (or Y.) S. Alvares Cabral as editor and J.M. Rose as publisher; the latter already in 1896 was replaced - or perhaps less individually called, by the Portuguese Publishing Co.; the office was then at 470 13th St. For the last three years Stone is given again as editor and publisher, his office, 1897 ff., at 876 Broadway. Politically the paper was most of the time "Republican", in 1899 "Independent". Stone gave A PÁTRIA up in 1899.

Details: Published from 1892-94 Wednesdays, in 1895 Fridays, in 1897-98 Saturdays, in 1899 Wednesdays, consisted of 4 pages, 18x24 inches all the time, priced \$2.50 (1892-4), then \$2.00, and in the last year lowered to \$1.50. Its circulation was listed only for 1897: 450 or 500, and for 1899 with "less than 1,000" or 1,375.

Sources: AN; Pap:letter; Rowell (1895-99); Pettengill (1899); Dauchy (1897); Ayer 1895; Letter of CLCM, Richard O'Brien; OAKLAND CITY DIRECTORIES (D 1892, Ja 1894, 1899).

Locations: AN: CLCM:O 19 1892 (which was checked for us).

Oakland (1897-1911)
- ? - (1912-13)
Oakland (1914)

O REPORTER (1897-1914)

It was a Portuguese, probably still "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, established in 1897 (this date we have only from Celestino Soares); data are missing for 1912-13, when the paper was perhaps published in another place, because the OAKLAND CITY DIRECTORIES did not list it during these two years, but had it again, as before, in 1914; then no longer. Its founder, owner, publisher and editor was Constatine C.L. Soares who was helped by his wife and the lawyer Frank Joseph - says Celestino Soares - who also knew what the other sources disregarded in not giving any other names, that the REPORTER was sold in 1910 to Padre José Silva and in 1914 to Antonio Conceição Teixeira. What the role of the Padre was is not to be seen. In the Catholic directories we found him in 1910 and 1911 as assistant at St. Leander's Church at San Leandro (in the San Francisco diocese) but in the following years not attached to a church nor even in the clergy list. If he would have been publisher or editor that would

have shown some reason for the paper's Catholic tendencies. Maybe he was transferred and took the paper with him, and his name was missed therefore in the clergy list? If sold then, the paper came back to Oakland. The OAKLAND CITY DIR. keeps Soares to 1914 as editor. He was in 1907 also the editor of the BOLETIM DA I.D.E.S. in Oakland (q.v.) with the same office at 608 9th St. It seems O REPORTER had no chance anymore to get enough subscribers since Oakland had already two Portuguese papers: ARNAUTO(q.v.) and UNIAO PORTUGUESA (q.v.)

Details: published Wednesdays, "Independent" in 1904 ff., of 8 pages, 15x22 inches at least from 1904-7, always \$2.00; no circulation figures given.

Sources: Ayer (1904-7); Celestino Soares, 62; OAKLAND CITY DIRECTORIES (used in DLC) from 1899-1914; but 1912-13 not listed.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

A UNIAO PORTUGUESA SEE San Francisco

PLEASANTON

Forty-two miles from San Francisco, it belonged to its Archdiocese; it had in 1889 one church attended from San José Mission, a population of 1,000 and one secular paper.

O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS SEE Irvington

SAN BERNARDINO

Belonging to the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, it is situated 66 miles from the latter city; it had one church from 1896-1903; from 1867 up to 1937 (AN) 22 newspapers began, six of them existing in 1904 (Ayer) which failed to list the following paper, LA ACTUALIDAD.

LA ACTUALIDAD (1895-1902)

This was a Spanish, "Catholic:lc," weekly newspaper. Our source said:

"It may also be mentioned that a Catholic weekly in Spanish "La Actualidad", was published for several years at San Bernardino under the direction of Rev. John Caballeria. This paper ceased to appear about the time of Bishop Conaty's coming to the diocese."

This was said by Dr. Charles Clifford Conroy, professor of history in

St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, who also substituted twice as editor for THE TIDINGS, a trustworthy source. For "Several years", as we found out from the CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES, that Rev. John Caballeria who - we suppose he was publisher and editor - directed it was listed in 1894 at Santa Barbara, not listed in 1895, but 1896 as rector of San Bernardino (of Siena) until 1903, then transferred to another place. "1896" - "1903" of the Directory means practically: 1895-1902. We know that Bishop Conaty began in 1903. The paper was not mentioned in any other source available to us.

Details: None.

Source: an article by Charles Clifford Conroy written in the CENTENNIAL (of the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, 1840-1940), Los Angeles, 1940, p.28.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

SAN FRANCISCO

Created as a mission of St. Francis Xavier in 1776 which was destroyed, and then it was a village with 812 inhabitants in 1848 when the gold rush began, had a church, St. Francis'. Its population grew fantastically to 15,000 in 1850. In 1853 it was made the see of the Archdiocese of San Francisco, added two more churches and in 1855 a college, St. Ignatius. Of 377 newspapers started in the city between 1846 and 1861 four may be called Catholic. In 1885 there existed 15 churches, and in 1900 28, when the population had grown to 300,000.

ANGELUS MONTHLY (1897-1902)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine, established in 1897, ceasing publication in 1902; it was founded and edited by Rev. Denis O. Crowley, published by the Angelus Monthly Publishing Co. at 22 Clay St. About Fr. Crowley we found in the CATH. DIRECTORIES, 1899 ff., that his address was 17th & Howard St.; he was not officially connected with a church. We know that he had been from 1890-93 the editor of the ST. JOSEPH'S UNION (q.v. in San Francisco). The AVE MARIA called him in 1898 "the energetic and zealous Fr. Crowley". We say at PPCHi copies of the ANGELUS MONTHLY from 1897 to 1901, on which only the publisher is given, not Fr. Crowley's name; the magazine was "devoted to the interests of Catholic schools and colleges, to encourage and reward literary ambition", but practically it was addressed to much more educated adults, bringing "Book Reviews" and articles as "The Lay Catholic", "The Indian Problem", "The Catholic Citizen", "Catholic Summer School" and other educational topics. Fr. Crowley seems to have had good contributors like Bishop Spalding, whose article on the Philippine question was praised as "masterful" by OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL in 1900. In the Christmas number of THE NATION, San Francisco, 1902, Fr. Crowley and Fr. Managan are mentioned for the

the noble work they are doing with THE YOUTH'S DIRECTORY which was a free home and employment office for neglected boys.

Details: through all the 5 or 6 volumes each issue 32 pages, 7x10 inches, \$2.00. For 1900 we know the circulation as 2,400, and for 1901 and 1902: 4,826 each year.

Sources: Remington (1900-1901); Ayer (1899-1902); Rowell (1901); Hoffmann (1898-99); Bro. Martin, p.102; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (Ja 15 1898); OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, Villanova, Pa.: 10(1900) 382; THE NATION, San Francisco, Christmas edition of 1902, 4; PPCHi.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPCHi: v.1,7 nos (1897), v.2, no 2 & 3 (1898); v.3,5 nos (1900); v.4, no 1,2,4,5,9 (1900/1); v.5, no 1,2 (1901).

CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC (1894-96)

This "Catholic:lc" (Rowell as "Roman-Catholic"), weekly newspaper, was established in 1894 (Rowell) and lasted until 1896 (Dauchy has it still in 1897, but not Rowell). Henry I. Fischer was its editor and publisher, its office at 628 Montgomery St. (at least in 1896). Ayer, and Farmer (specialized for the West), did not list it; also histories gave no information. It seems that besides THE MONITOR no second Catholic paper could exist; THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN in 1875, also lived only a few years. In time this CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC continued THE WESTERN WITNESS of San Francisco (1887-1894).

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages, 15x22 inches, cheap, at only \$1.50 for the three years listed 1895-97; only for 1896 we have a circulation figure of 400.

Sources: Hoffmann (1896); Rowell (1895,96); Dauchy (1897).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

DER CALIFORNISCHE VOLKSFREUND (1885-1906)

also listed as CALIFORNIA VOLKSFREUND,
or VOLKSFREUND

This German, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper was established in 1884 or

acc. to advertisements of the paper in newspaper directories it was the "official organ of the German Roman Catholics of San Francisco", even "of the Pacific Coast"; it was "approved by five archbishops and bishops" (Ayer 1889, 1038).

Only Palmer (1895) and Batten (1897), both only once in their listings, gave 1884 as establishing-year. Arndt-Olson in their book decided to choose this date; so did HI. JOURN.; all other sources give 1885 as the start of the paper. We decide for 1885 because in the holdings listed by Arndt-Olson:v.6 no 14 is given of 1890; that would go back to 1885.

in 1885, prospered to 1894/5, lost gradually subscribers until in 1906 fire destroyed its office and plant, and the publishers were too weak to rebuild it. The paper's subtitle was a common one of quite a few German papers in that time: "Für Wahrheit und Recht, zur Belehrung, Unterhaltung und Erbauung" (For Truth and Justice, for Education, Entertainment and Edification). The first publishers and proprietors, Carl August Doeing and Franz Joseph Diepenbrock, may have been the founders. A relative of the latter, Melchior Diepenbrock, was the first editor; the office was situated at 1390 Market St.. The second editor was August Erz in 1888. The publishers are given also as Diepenbrock Bros. and Doeing (1887-88), or C.A.Doeing & Co. in 1889, then C.A. Doeing also as editor with an office; 120 Golden Gate Ave. (1889-). The firm published in 1888 and 1889 also the PACIFIC COAST CATHOLIC ALMANAC (q.v. in San Francisco). In the same year HI. JOURN., other sources later: 1890, even 92, list George Schleyer as editor who remained to 1892.

We know George Schleyer already as editor of DER VOLKSBOOTE of Chilton, Wisc.; after working in California he must have left this state because we found him again in 1908 in Chicago, Ill. with the KATHOLISCHES VOLKSBLATT.

For 1890 the publishers are listed as German Catholic Printing (the paper seems to have had its own plant) "Association" or "Society of the Pacific Coast"; its office from 1893-98 was at 429 Montgomery St., or in 1895 the California Volksfreund Publishing Co. to its end. During 1893-95 Carl Schaefer had taken over as editor, followed from 1895 to the end by Henry F. Budde as editor and manager, when the offices changed constantly: 1899 Donohoe Bldg., 216 Golden Gate Ave., 1901 in 1170 Market St., 1904-06 in 407 1/2 Turk St.

Of the paper itself we do not know much. From HI. JOURN. we could see that of about 28 German papers only this one was "Catholic", also that of the papers founded between 1875 and 90 this was the only successful one. Its circulation really had climbed up to almost 7,000 in 1894 but went down to its lowest of 1,800 in 1906. We do not know the reasons. In an advertisement of Ap 1889 (Schmitt :clippings) it claimed to "cover the news of California, Oregon, Washington territory", or in D 23 1899 (of MoSV's holdings) that the paper contained: Catholic editorials, the weekly liturgical calendar, features of religious orders and of the priests in the state, news of many societies, in this paper of large tabloid size.

Details: published always Saturdays, only in the first 3 or 4 years, four pages, then - to the end - eight pages; in 1886 the size was 24x36, in

1889 18x21, in 1890 ff.: 18x24, in 1906: 15x22; the subscription price; \$2.50 all the time. We know some circulation figures: 2,500 in 1887, 5,600 in 1889, 4,000 in 1890, 5,310 in 1893, 6,980 (the highest!) in 1894, 6,381 in 1895, 4,800 in 1896 and in 1904, and only 1,800 in 1906. The paper completed 22 volumes.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Timpe, 30; Enzlberger: SCHEM. (1892) 331; Keiter, 124; Hoffmann (1891-1906); Piusverein (1907) 80; Schmitt: clippings (see with Locations); Ayer (1886-1906, and with 1889); Rowell (1886-1908); Remington (1892-1901); Pettengill (1895,99); Dauchy (1890-98); Batten (1892,95,97); Eureka (1893); TOBIAS' GERMAN DIR. of 1890; Palmer (1894,95); Arndt-Olson, 29; Wittke: GERM., 178; HI. JOURN. V.I. 31.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. MoSV: v.14 no 51 (D 23 1899). Schmitt: clippings: top of v.13 no 50 (D 10 1898), & top of v.14 no 2 (Ja 14 1899); an adv of Ap 1889; a part of a supplement to v.13 no 53 D 13 1898). From Arndt-Olson's holdings the following: GyAIZ (Germany, Aachen, Internat. Zeitungsmuseum): Je 14 1890; Mr 21, Ag 8, 22, S 26, Oct 3, 10 D 31 1891; F 18 1893; Je 16, 19 1894; S 19, D 19 1896; Ja 2 1897. KHi: Je 23 1888-F 23 1889. MoSc (St. Charles Pub. Lbr, St. Charles, Mo.): D 23 1899.

THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN (Ja 1872-F 1875)

?as THE GUARDIAN (around 1873-75)

(as THE MONITOR AND GUARDIAN (Mr 6 1875-1878, Ja or F)

That the CATHOLIC CITIZEN, Newark, called the paper in 1875 "Guardian" may prove that the "Catholic" of the title was dropped; also during the controversy with THE MONITOR (My 1874) the latter mentioned it as the GUARDIAN, if it was not just used as a short-title; even already in My 1873 it is quoted so (Riordan, 189).

Mr 6 was given to us by Rev. Tappe, editor of MONITOR, though from the paper itself (film has many copies missing) it could be between F 27 and J1 31 1875; for the end-date Ja 12 1878 has still the double title and F 14 again only THE MONITOR.

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper was established in Ja 1872 :

McGloin was certain of Ja 1872 as he had seen copies; the CATH. CITIZEN has it on Mr 6 1875 in its fourth year which makes 1872; Rowell with 1870 and Baumgartner with 1875 are wrong; the San Francisco CITY DIRECTORY lists the paper from 1872-74 as CATHOLIC GUARDIAN.

and lasted to F 1875. The paper's founder, proprietor (it seems),

The CATH. CITIZEN seems to have had the last number and recorded it on My 6 1875. McGloin has it ended in My 1873, perhaps it was

the last number he saw in CU-B. Acc. to the film of MONITOR see the note above: F 27 still MONITOR without GUARDIAN.

publisher and editor was a converted Episcopalian minister, F. Dillon Eagan (as in CITY DIR.) or Dillon Francis Eagan (as McGloin has the name in a letter and his book); Francis Dillion Eagan has in his paper: "one of the handsomest and most thoroughly readable journals." The Pilot, Boston (Je 1 1872). The CITY DIR. gave the office located at 407 Sansom St. to 1874, the name of Eagan was replaced in 1874 by Cath. Publishing Co., also given by Rowell as editor and publisher, but we know that Eagan remained to the end. McGloin, in his book (177, 181, 186): THE ELOQUENT INDIAN (on Rev. James Bouchard, S.J.), says that the latter's speech: "Chinamen or White Men, Which?" was printed on Mr 1 1873 in the CATH. GUARDIAN, that Eagan, like the Irish staff of THE MONITOR, was glad about its success, satisfied with the "campaign against the Chinese in California. ..taking the jobs of white men, especially the Irish". McGloin also believes that the CATH. GUARDIAN was "much classier, better edited, more representative than THE MONITOR which was at times a frenetic, uncharitable, excessively pro-Irish publication". A controversy around My 1874 printed in THE MONITOR was of that kind, reproaching THE GUARDIAN with "manufacturing leading articles" by "plagiarism", with an article about "The Jesuits" supposedly written earlier for the IRISH-AMERICAN (secular) by N.A.Knox, "stolen" from him by this "refined contemporary" (which means Eagan), "ignorant as Catholic editor, not fitted for the columns of a Catholic journal". To us it seems that Eagan was more correct in giving an explanation than the accuser (O'Sullivan or Lyons, editors then of the MONITOR) fearing the better quality of the new paper as a danger for the older.

The AVE MARIA reported in 1875 the consolidation of these two rival papers. The MONITOR had "swallowed its competitor" and, though keeping the rival's title with his own until 1878, nothing of Eagan's spirit came with it.

Details: We know only what Rowell listed in 1874: Saturday, 16 pages, 11x16 inches, \$5.00. No circulation figures known.

Sources: Baumgartner, 30; CATHOLIC CITIZEN, Newark, N.J. (Mr 6 1875); AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (1875, p. 204); McGloin: letter and book: EL. IND., 341, 177, 181, 186; MONITOR, film of certain dates and of title MONITOR AND GUARDIAN. Rowell (1874) only; SAN FRANCISCO CITY DIRECTORIES: 1872-74.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. But McGloin: letter says that he has seen sopies in CU-B. The microfilm of THE MONITOR, San Francisco, has the copies with the title THE MONITOR AND GUARDIAN.

THE CATHOLIC HOME (My 1891-?)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly literary magazine for the family, established

in My 1891; we did not find it listed with other papers and nothing said about it (maybe THE MONITOR around My 1891 announced it but from that period too many issues are missing). We also have no information on how long it existed. The lay founder and publisher, Thomas F. Prendergast, must have been also the editor, even the main writer at least of the first issue. Only one article is signed. Everything else, including the illustrative drawings are original matter. The office was at 508 Clay St. On p.22 Prendergast explains in a "Publisher's Column":

"THE C.H. has entered on a field hitherto unattended by any periodical. Its object is to furnish healthy literature to the growing mass of - pupils in the Catholic schools and at the same time, of a kind of grownup people; parents and educators especially, will find it worthy of attention. - The literature and history of California..., of the early missions...will be a special feature. - Prize competitions for essays, stories, verses etc. will be another...for students of various schools... - Short instructive articles by prominent Catholic educators who will write for this only publication of its kind on the Pacific Coast...

Number 1 has first a poem: Junipero Serra at the Golden Gate; then an article of almost 6 pages about Mystery Plays, the forerunner of Modern Drama with examples as Oberammergau, etc. still being played, then an Irish fairy tale retold, about the House of Loretto, by George Homer Meyer a Legend of the Last Mass of a missionary, some notes on nursing; the 26 pages end with some more ads, taken only are such "of the very best quality."

Details: In a cover 26 pages of 2 columns, it seems on good paper, clearly printed, the size cannot be judged in the film, price \$1.00, illustrated.

Sources: The Bancroft Library answered a letter about something else and offered to make a film of this magazine which was new to us.

Locations: Not in ULS. The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, CU-B:v.1, no 1 (My 1891); DCU: microfilm of same.

THE CATHOLIC HOME JOURNAL SEE Chicago, Ill. (Ja 1895-97)

This "Catholic:lc" monthly magazine, like a family-journal, was also dated for San Francisco with a branch-office there from 1895-97.

THE CATHOLIC NEWS (S 1888-Ja 1 1890-?)

Did it follow the PACIFIC CATHOLIC of San Francisco (q.v.) which from 1884-86 had the same aim of unity the Catholic youth associations

after an interval of about two years? We are sure that THE CATHOLIC NEWS had only changed its title to THE GOLDEN STATE CATHOLIC in 1891; unable to prove it we list it separately. It has almost the same establishing-date, the same publisher and editor, is the same type and would just continue it for another year, to 1891 or 1892.

This was a "Catholic:2", semi-monthly society paper with news, too, established in S 1888 (the date reconstructed from the holdings); At least for v.2 it was published by J. H. Leo & Co., edited by W. A. Pryal, its office at 1001 Market St. It was "devoted to the interests of the Young Men's Institute, Young Ladies' Institute, Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Young Men's Catholic Union, St. Patrick's Alliance of California, and Catholic news in general." It contained besides that also local news, poems, small articles, e.g. Catholic University, Miss Drexel, St. Mary's College in Oakland, "The Humorist", etc. so far as we were able to check in two issues.

Details: In a cover, 8 pages with 3 columns of 9x12 inches, \$1.00, illustrated.

Sources: only the two issues (below) kept at PPCHi.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. PPCHi: v.2 no 6 (D 4 1889) and v. 2 no 8 (Ja 1 1890).

THE CATHOLIC STANDARD (1853-54 or 55)

This "Catholic:1a" (acc. to the CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES of 1854 and 1855 with "Approbation of Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany"), weekly newspaper, with some Irish leanings (Wittke), was established in 1853 and lasted - about a year - to 1854 or 55; J.P.Young had it earlier, 1852, as CATHOLIC STANDARD WEEKLY (we do not believe that possible since only in 1853, was the archdiocese founded, or Kempfle who mentioned it as WEEKLY CATHOLIC STANDARD, founded on My 6 1854 (it could not have been noted in the Eastern Catholic Directory of the same year). The paper was founded and edited by Rev. Hugh Patrick Gallagher.* THE CATHOLIC STANDARD was

*He was Irish and was "loaned for one year by the bishop of Pittsburgh to the archbishop. That year became the further years to his death (1882)". He had been a co-founder of the PITTSBURGH CATHOLIC in 1844, and had been, besides the bishop, its first editor. As pastor then he was in Loretto, Pa. and became co-founder with a pastor friend in Hollidaysburg of THE SHIELD (1848-54), which was continued by THE CRUSADER in Summit, Pa., with the pastor-editor of which he was in contact, too. But he left at its starting-year 1852 for California, where he was made (1853) Vicar General, then pastor and rector of the new St. Mary's Cathedral in 1855, about 1863 pastor of the new St. Joseph's church. He died about 1886.

published by William and Co., acc. to Cath. Directories 1854-55. Was the

One of the founders and the first editor of THE MONITOR in 1858 was a William J. Hamill, we suppose identical with this publisher. Writers of the history of THE MONITOR give details of Hamill's life, but not his connection with the first paper, nor this either. We found his name as publisher only in the rare Directories of 1854-55. Was he forgotten?; also by writers about the life of Archbishop Alemany?; the CATHOLIC STANDARD as his official organ - as far as we could see - was not mentioned; If the publisher of 1853 and the editor of 1858 are identical, it would be very understandable to see him interested in the second attempt of a Catholic paper three years later.

reason for dropping the publication insufficient support? Or was it that Rev. Gallagher was sent to Rome by the Archbishop - not too late during 1855 - to bring him the pallium which he needed for conferring the power of jurisdiction on him, not knowing it was already underway for the great ceremony in N 1855? Three years California had to wait until a new Catholic paper was founded in 1858, THE MONITOR.

Details: \$5.00 in 1854, our only data.

Sources: Middleton (1908); Baumgartner, 15/16; Meehan in CATH. ENCYC: "Periodical"; CATH. DIRECTORIES of 1854-55; Wittke:IR., 210; Kemple, 113; J.P.Young, 37; Hi:JOURN., v.2, 16.

THE CATHOLIC STANDARD WAS NOT ONLY THE FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER BUT ALSO THE FIRST OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA AS WELL AS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

COSMOPOLITAN (summer and fall 1855)

This Irish publication may perhaps be called "Catholic:3", short-lived for two seasons; since our only source wrote about newspapers, this COSMOPOLITAN probably was one, though of "literary" character, but, too, with "Irish-American and anti-Know-Nothing" tendencies in the political line.

Details: none known.

Source: Kemple: 1846-58, 121, writing in 1962.

THE COSMOPOLITAN OF 1855 WAS THE FIRST IRISH-CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN SAN FRANCISCO AND ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE GOLDEN STATE CATHOLIC (?1887 or S 1888-1892)

We are rather sure this title is only a second title for THE CATHOLIC NEWS (q.v.) which is established on S 1888 and lasted to 1890 or even 91. Then only the title above is given and continued the paper with the same purpose, publisher and editor, but we cannot prove it, therefore we carry it by itself.

This was a "Catholic:2", weekly society-paper, established acc. to Rowell in 1878, published by Leo and Pryal, edited by W.A.Pryal; it had in 1891 an office in 1236 Market St. Through a notice which Lucey found in THE BOUQUET (Boston) of 1891, we know it was "the recognized organ of the Catholic societies in California". We see it did not want to be a local title only. Only in 1891 we have a listing by Rowell. It seems to have been a failure; the other sources of 1893, even Hoffmann, 1894, probably were late, as Hoffmann often is, and we suppose the paper disappeared in 1891 or 92.

Details: published Saturdays, with 4 pages of 15x22 inches, to \$1.50 in 1891.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Rowell (1891); Hoffmann (1892-94); Eureka (1893). Lucey IV, 222, found a notice in THE BOUQUET, Boston (F 12 1891) 72.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE GUARDIAN SEE THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN

L'IMPARZIALE (1891 or 1896-1930?)

This Italian, "Catholic:1c", semi-monthly "journal"-acc. to the title we believe it to be a newspaper - ; Baumgartner and CPD Meier have it established in 1891; Ayer and Rowell have it started in 1896. We cannot decide. Its end-date seems to be soon after 1930, when Baumgartner knew of its existence, after CPD Meier had listed it in 1923 and 1928, but not in its 1932 directory; NCA had mentioned it in 1931; certainly it expired prior to 1942, when CPD Wagner no longer has it.

Ayer listed in 1924 as existing an Italian-Catholic, UNIONE E LA TRIBUNA in San Francisco which circulated in 1934: 9,400 copies, is in 1942 an "official" paper of the Archdiocese; had it absorbed L'IMPARZIALE?

L'IMPARZIALE was edited by Giuseppe (or Joseph) Morgana up to 1907. Preuss said in his REVIEW (St. Louis) in 1901: "L'Imparziale is the only Italian Catholic paper in the U.S." or "There is only one Italian Catholic

journal, worthy of the name of this country: L'Imparziale of St. Francisco, and that does not amount to much". That was in 1901, but in 1894/5 another attempt was made for an Italian-Catholic paper, q.v. LA VERITA.

Details: Until 1907 the paper had 4 pages of 13x20 inches, it circulated in 1899: 2,000, which number remained to 1907 and until 1928 it was priced \$1.00. It reached an age between 34 and 40 years.

Sources: Hoffmann(1901-13); Baumgartner, 93; Ayer (1899-1907); Remington (1900 1901); Rowell (1905); CPD Meier (1923, 1928); NCA (1931); SAN FRANCISCO CITY DIRECTORY (1905); Preuss' REVIEW, St. Louis, v.8 (1901) 32 and 188.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

San Francisco (office of Institute)
Oakland (around 1900:publishing-place)

INSTITUTE JOURNAL (1891-1963+)

It was and is a "Catholic:2", monthly, later bi-monthly, society-paper, listed for San Francisco since 1891 where the society has its headquarters corner of 10th and Market Sts., (since at least 1926 at 50 Oak St.; this address we found given too as the one of The Catholic Library, described in detail on a page of THE MONITOR of Ja 2 1926). At the same time it was listed for Oakland where it was published, acc. to OAKLAND CITY DIRECTORY from 1903-1918, at 371 11th St. first, then from 1907-18: 261 12th St.; further, we do not know. The journal's publisher was the Institute's "Board of Grand Directors of the YMI", the Young Men's Institute, which was founded in 1883. From Riordan, 292/3, we know that on Ag 4 1890 in St. Ignatius Church gathered 2,000 members of the YMI. The JOURNAL was edited by "A Committee"; only from 1957 do we have an individual's name, John Kavacick. From THE MONITOR'S Christmas edition of 1907 we saw it called "the unique YMI", especially active since 1893. From the Institute's booklet of 1948 we noted:

"it provides mutual aid and benevolence, the moral, intellectual and social improvement of its members, devotion to the Church and to the country." THE MONITOR mentioned it first when it had founded the fraternity, on Jl 11 1883 and again when after the first branch in San Francisco the second was established in Oakland. Later similar societies were absorbed, The Northwestern, such as in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois; it had members even in Canada and Hawaii. On the whole there were 80 branches (1948).

The INSTITUTE JOURNAL served all with fraternity news as well as with articles and general information like a magazine; one of the features was the well known column "Under the Lamp Post" (since 1915): it still existed in 1963.

Details: besides being a monthly first and "later", at least since 1953: a bi-monthly, no details are known to us. It circulated in 1895: 4,716, in 1897: 4,760, in 1899: 4,800, in 1900: 4,800, in 1957: 8,100, in 1963: 10,000 copies. In 1963 it began its v. 73.

Sources: Rowell (1895-1907); Hoffmann (1900-1913; Lucey III, 1955; NAC (1953+); OAKLAND CITY DIRECTORY (1903-18); Letter in 1952 from the secretary of the Institute, Mr. J. Stagnaro, who sent us a pamphlet about the Institute of 1948. The publication was never taken into the lists of Ayer and the CPD.

Locations: Not in ULS. We suppose the office of the YMI has a set.

IRISH NEWS (1860-76)

This paper (McGloin has it as SAN FRANCISCO IRISH NEWS) was an Irish, "Catholic:3" (lowest degree because more political, says McGloin), weekly - in 1871: monthly, in 1872-76: semi-monthly - newspaper, established in 1860, which expired in 1876. During the 15 years its owner, publisher and editor was Jeffrey Nunan; only in the last two years besides him as editor a News Publishing Co. is listed. The first office was at 510 Clay St., still in 1865; later, at least in 1868, at 432 Montgomery St. The paper was "devoted to Irish news and matter of general interests to Irishmen", was politically "Independent" (in 1863), but interested in "politics" in 1864. We checked the SAN FRANCISCO CITY DIRECTORIES (missing 1865-67, 70, 74) where it was listed for the last time in 1876. In Ap 1865 happened the following acc. to Bruce, 136:

When after the assassination of Lincoln (Ap 14 1865) a pro-Lincoln and pro-Union mob destroyed the offices of newspapers supposed to be anti-Lincoln, "also/the innocent IRISH NEWS, undefended, was smashed. The poor little NEWS could not recover from the financial loss and was never published again"...p.139: Some editors sued the city; three years later "Jeffrey Nunan of the IRISH NEWS" got \$300 instead of the \$3,000 asked.

The office may have been wrecked and the publication interrupted but not for long because there exists a copy of O 14 1865 (q.v. CU-B) of which Bruce did not know. To add to the problem a rival had appeared in THE IRISH PEOPLE in 1865 in the same city (q.v.). Nunan in 1868 had another office; he was obliged to change the weekly into a monthly or semi-monthly, smaller in size and cheaper but this move was also in vain; he lost subscribers down to a total of 500, perhaps due to a new paper begun in 1873, the IRISH NATIONALIST, which we do not list because non-Catholic. Although the city had many Irishmen he still had to terminate.

Details: as a weekly published Saturdays, no details known until 1869: 4 pages (to the end) 26x38 inches, as s-mo 24x36 in 1872-76; first \$5.00 as weekly, \$2.00 then. We only know its circulation of 1871:2,000; of 1872: 1,500; of 1875-6: 500.

Sources: AN; Rowell (1869,7., 72); SAN FRANCISCO CITY DIR. of 1863/4, 1864/5, 1868, 69, 72, 73, 75, 76, as far as they were in DLC; Wittke:IR., 208,213; Bruce, p. 136, 139. Letter of Rev. McGloin and his book:EL. INDIAN, 340.

Locations: AN: C: N 14 1868; CU-B: O 14 1865; Ag 17, 31, S 14, O 12, 26, N 1867; Ja 18, J1 11, Ag 8-N 1868; F 27-My 8 1869; Mr 1872.

IRISH PEOPLE (1865-Ja 27 1866-?)

This was an Irish, "Catholic (if at all):3", weekly newspaper, established in 1865. No publisher or editor known by AN nor Wittke, the only sources. It may be that its founder saw a chance after Ap 1865, when the office of THE IRISH NEWS was wrecked by a mob to launch a new paper but the NEWS was revived and both struggled for a living. The IRISH PEOPLE existed on Ja 27 1866 (q.v. holdings) but probably not much longer.

Details: None

Sources: AN, see below; Wittke:IR. 208.

Locations: AN: C: Ja 27 1866.

IRISH WORLD (1879-1880)

This was an Irish, "Catholic (if at all):3", weekly newspaper, published in 1879 and 1880 by J.J.Donnelly & Co., also given as editor. We suppose there was a possibility for a new Irish paper since THE IRISH NEWS (q.v.) had died in 1876 and THE IRISH NATIONALIST (not in our list), a rival from 1873-75?,too. But it was a miscalculation; Catholic Irishmen always had THE MONITOR.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages of 30x44 inches, \$2.00.

Sources: Rowell (1879, 1880).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

O JORNAL DE NOTÍCIAS SEE O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS, Irvington

JORNAL PORTUGUÊS SEE O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS, Irvington

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS BULLETIN SEE SENTRY

THE METROPOLITAN (1873-?)

Of this "Catholic:3" weekly newspaper unfortunately we know so little that we would discard it if, in addition to Middleton's article in 1908, Rev. Edmund J. P. Schmitt of Welles, Ind. had not added this item with only place and establishing-date. Our second source is only a note in Middleton. As to degree of its Catholicity we tentatively took a low one since the title does not look very Catholic.

Details: None

Sources: Middleton (1908); Baumgartner, 29.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE MONITOR (Mr 6 1858-1964+)

- as THE UNIVERSE (My 6-Je 10 1865)
- as THE MONITOR AND GUARDIAN (Mr 6 1875-Ja or F 1878)
- as THE MONITOR AND INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC (1920-26)

This was an Irish paper, very outspoken during its first 25 years but less so in the 20th century when it carried a better proportion of other news. We call it "Catholic:1c" to Mr 1877, then from Ap 1 1877 ff.: "Catholic:1a" as the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco. A weekly newspaper, it was established three years after the failure of the first Catholic weekly in California, THE CATHOLIC STANDARD (1853-4 or 55. THE MONITOR (or THE MO.) was serving the Catholics of the large state until 1895, when the Los Angeles TIDINGS was founded, then still the whole North until in 1908 in Sacramento the CATHOLIC HERALD was started.

I. Titles, Founders, Publishers, Editors and Office Addresses:

The founders of THE MONITOR were William J. Hamill, James Marks and Patrick J. Thomas.

Hamill (acc. to MO, 1933, 9, and MO, 1953, 112) was born in Ireland, studied at Dublin University, was in jail for political activities and went to San Francisco in 1851, won a fortune in mining, was principal of a school, introduced evening school in San Francisco, and was later professor in Archbishop Alemany's seminary. - Nothing is said that he was the publisher of THE CATHOLIC STANDARD, mentioned above, of which the contemporary CATH. DIR. of 1854-55 listed a William Hamill as publisher. It seems almost impossible that it was not he, interested now in the revival of the first paper, especially since the editor of this first paper, Rev. Gallagher, supported the new paper, too.

Marks (acc. to MO, 1953, 39), was born in Newfoundland; his brother Thomas was an editor of a Boston newspaper; in the family weretwo

bishops, James retired from THE MO. as printer perhaps in 1878; he died in the late seventies.

Thomas came from Ireland to San Francisco in 1855. He left THE MO. in 1864 to join another paper. He liked to write pamphlets and books about the early missions in California. He died in 1891.

It was Hamill to whom the idea first occurred (MO., 1933, 9) in 1857. He met Marks and Thomas in Ja 1858, both practical printers, who invested one-third of the capital and the firm became known as Marks, Thomas and Co., Hamill being the major person in the company with two-thirds of the capital. "Too much praise cannot be given to Marks and Thomas as well as to Rev. Hugh Patrick Gallagher (editor of the late CATHOLIC STANDARD) for their practical and effective cooperation in establishing THE MO." (MO, 1933,9). The two printers had to be satisfied with very meager salaries. After Thomas had left in 1864, Marks remained until the "plant" was purchased by Rev. John Harrington in 1878/79, we suppose. With an office at the corner of Washington and Kearny Sts., opposite the city-house, Hamill was the first editor, practically alone from Mr to My 1858. "Since much of his time was given to Archbishop Alemany he turned most of the editorial work to Dowling whom he paid as generous a salary as the finances of the paper permitted" (MO, 1933, 9). It was Bartholomew A. Dowling who was editor from Je 1858 to the end of 58 or 59, "that brilliant genius", and well known Irish poet (of the ballad "The Brigade of Fonenoy"). The office soon changed to 118 Montgomery St. Though the gold rush had begun nine years ago, that fever was still running high; when on the Fraser River gold was discovered, THE MO. suspended publication for three months, the staff "digging gold instead of news" (O'Connor, 1962). Publication was resumed only on O 16 (Kemple, 131) of 1858. In 1859 Hugh Murray was editor to Je 1860, until Thomas A. Brady took over from Je 1860-D 65. He had purchased the paper in Je 1860; T. Foley did the publishing (1860-65); the office had changed twice, in 1862 to 430 Montgomery St., in 1863 to 622 Clay St. Thomas, no longer publisher, was responsible for the selection of editorial matter and helped to 1864 in the literary department. Marks continued as printer.

About Brady (McGloin:CIV. WAR, 54ff.) one knows that he was opposed to the war from its beginning and he was not alone. Though the paper's policy was to avoid politics, he continually attacked the War President "in the most foul and abusive epithets" (O'Connor, 1962). That aroused readers; the archbishop did not feel responsible for the paper since it was not his official organ (Ag 28 1863); he had warned before of the consequences of a war (N 2 1864), and had warned the paper's editor. When on Ap 14 1865 Lincoln was assassinated, a mob destroyed newspaper offices known as being anti-Lincoln; the third of those was the Monitor's on Clay St., which was wrecked.

The paper's publication was interrupted. Brady quickly started as a temporary Catholic paper THE UNIVERSE on My 6 until on Je 10 THE MONITOR was again published (Tappe:letter and MO, 1904). He sued the city for the damages done and got after three years instead of \$13,499 only \$4,208

(Bruce, 136). Towards the end of 1865 Brady sold his interest to Denis Lyons and John T. Barry, both being proprietors and publishers from D 1865-78; Denis Lyons, besides being editor was also manager from D 1865-1870. Born in Ireland, he was earlier a deputy clerk under Colonel Hayes. Lyons and Barry were joined in 1870 (Tappe:letter) by Richard O'Sullivan.

Quigley, 455, said in 1878: "Mr. O'Sullivan was an able, elegant writer, who makes, together with his senior partner, Mr. Lyons, a gentleman of fine ability; the journal a very interesting and useful publication. THE MO. is a journal of wide circulation, of first class ability. Richard O'Sullivan, Esq. is a brother of A.M.O'Sullivan, the editor of the Dublin NATION."

Barry, the publisher and part owner, had sold his interest to O'Sullivan and left in 1878, succeeded in both positions by O'Sullivan who also was editor-in-chief from 1878-79. In Ap 1 1877 THE MO. had become the "official organ of the Archdiocese of San Francisco" (q.v. doubts in Part II.).

Meanwhile another Catholic paper had started in San Francisco, THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN (Ja 1872 to 1875). We were able to read in THE MO., v. 17 no 32 (My 30 1874) a controversy, not signed, reproaching in bitter and very harsh words the rival-paper of plagiarism; Lyons or O'Sullivan must have written it, since they were praised by Quigley as gentlemen; it seemed to have been a desperate struggle for surviving; the MONITOR won; it absorbed THE GUARDIAN and added that title to its own as THE MONITOR AND GUARDIAN from Mr 6 (Tappe:letter) of 1875 to 1878, (not 1877 as Tappe has it) between Ja 12 (still double title on the paper) and F 14: again THE MONITOR (no copies between these two dates preserved; that also makes it difficult to say why just on Ap. 1 1877 the paper became an official organ). The next editor was in 1879 Rev. John F. Harrington. He became publisher,

He was born and educated in Ireland who had become a journalist for the REPORTER; he came to the U.S. in 1840, studied theology in Philadelphia, was then the first ordained priest in California (1852). Burning for Ireland's trouble he took over the editorship of THE MO, while pastor of St. Francis' Church. He had been a co-founder of St. Mary's College (1863) and was a professor at the seminary (1873). He died in F 1893, when the above story was printed in THE MO.: F 11 1893, 13.

was part-owner having taken over O'Sullivan's interest in 1878, and became sole owner, when Lyons died in 1880. He also had purchased the printing plant, having been still - we believe - in the hands of Marks. As editor Harrington acted only to Ag 1881, when Stephen James McCormick joined him.

Born and college-educated in Dublin, he came to Oregon where he was mayor of Portland, had founded the first daily there (DAILY ADVERTISER) and introduced the St. Vincent de Paul Society; always a devout Catholic, he died in 1891.

James McCormick became a stockholder of THE MO.; under his management and his lively, even aggressive writing, that of a "wild, tremendous Irishman" (McGloin, p. 139), the paper's prosperity was largely increased, during the time from Ag 1881-91. Since 1887 the office was located at 536 Kearny St. The editor's son, F.L.McCormick worked after his father's death as business manager with THE MO, probably to D 1893. Fr. Harrington had turned his sole proprietorship into a corporation (1880-92), incorporators being: Rev. Grey, Bishop O'Connell, Rev. Bro. Justin and Fr. Croke besides himself. The different histories of THE MO. give no details of the 12 following years. In 1892 the Archdiocese, with its archbishop as president, became the proprietor and the publisher, the latter as The Monitor Publishing Co., in 1893: Incorporated and still so in 1963. The successor of the editor McCormick was Bryan Clinch from Ag 1891 to Ap 92; he was an architect on the coast, had built different churches, including the cathedral of Sacramento. He again helped as editor, see infra. He was followed by Francis J. McGuire, having been the editor of the PORTLAND SENTINEL and highly recommended to the archbishop; he remained only from Ap 1892-93. During 1893, probably succeeding F. L. McCormick as business manager started Charles B. Flanagan. In that year also the office changed, again to Clay St., but no 529. And in D 1893 began a new editor, Francis A. Quinn leaving in Ja 1895 to become professor of St. Mary's College.

In the meantime a new Catholic paper had been established in the city, THE WESTERN WITNESS (1887-94) which was followed directly by another, the CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC (1894-96), but by different managers. None had a chance to live long along side THE MO. Until 1895 THE MO. had served the complete State. Then the Diocese of Los Angeles had started THE TIDINGS. THE MO. got a new editor, Rev. Peter C. Yorke from Ja 1895

Fr. Yorke was then chancellor of the archdiocese; Archbishop Riordan promoted him to the editorship. "In his time THE MO. became one of the best known and widely read Catholic weeklies in America" (Tappe, Mo, 1953, 113) which also can be seen from the enormous jump of circulation figures: 6,000 to 23,000. He was one of the most forceful and effective orators of the West, a great educator, who belonged to the trustees of the University of California, had organized the Gaelic League in that state, was interested in the labor movement and a great journalist. As such he carried on a fearless campaign against the false accusations of the APA (Feikert, 3) in the paper, in letters to the dailies and in lectures (MO, 1953, 62). He still belonged to the era of "personal journalism".

to N 1898; he was assisted and then followed by Rev. James McDonald, pastor of St. Charles's Church, from 1895 to N 1898 and as editor to 1899, when Bryan Clinch substituted for the second time to 1900, when also the office was moved to room 37 Flood Bldg, corner Market and Fourth St. From 1900-1907 Thomas A. Conolly took over. He had to go through the terrible time of the earthquake and fire on Ap 18 1906. The office had just been transferred to 738 Mission St., where the printing plant was located. Everything in the plant and office was destroyed (therefore no complete

file of the paper exists). Nevertheless after a short time the interrupted publication was resumed in a temporary abode established in Oakland and with great energy and capability of the firm, James H. Barry, doing the press work in Berkeley. The paper reappeared in relatively good quality. After having THE MO. successfully guided through dark days, given the paper a new format and improved it, in a new office at 214 Leavenworth St., Conolly left it; his name was on the masthead for the last time on Je 8 1907; he went to found a new diocesan paper, the CATHOLIC HERALD, for the Diocese of Sacramento in 1908, taking this part of the North away from the area of THE MO.

His successor as editor and manager was Charles Phillips from Je 15 1907-S 25 1915 (acc. to the masthead), and a business manager, Sarsfield F. MacCarthy also from Je 15 1907 to Ag 1913. A new office was at 1122-24 Mission St in 1910. Phillips was named on the masthead without an assistant from S 1913 to Mr 1915. Then on My 6 A.M. Naughton was added as business manager, remaining to Ja 22 1916. Phillips is credited for arousing international attention to the persecution of the Church in Mexico. He was followed by Rev. John F. Duggan as editor from S 1915-1924. He had, after Naughton, the help of E. I. Haynes as business manager from Ja 29 1916 to Ag 16 1917 and directly then - Ag 25 1917 to Ja 19 1918 - J.F. Cantt for advertising and circulation. Duggan was alone from Ja 1918 at least to My 13 1922, then the paper no longer printed a name on the masthead until My 16 1925. In Duggan's time the paper's title was changed to

THE MONITOR AND INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC (1920-26).

This title was used as long as the Diocese of Salt Lake City also adopted THE MONITOR as its official organ. From 1924 to My 16 1925 Rev. Thomas F. Cullen was editor. Once he was in the seminary of Rochester, N.Y., as a student of Rev. Hanna, now archbishop of San Francisco. He invited Cullen to the editorship. The next editor was F. Gordon O'Neill from My 23 1925 to N 14 1942. On the paper, instead of a masthead, the Archbishop's and the editor's names are printed on the top of the last page. The offices changed rapidly in 1928 to Montgomery St., in 1929 to 995 Market St., in 1931 to 470 Fourth St., in 1938 to 125 12th St. An associate editor to O'Neill was in 1931 - not named at the paper - for a short time, Rev. William J. McDonald who went then to the Catholic University in Washington to study; he is now the Rector of the same University. O'Neill left the paper in 1942 to take over the editorship of the Dallas diocesan paper, TEXAS CATHOLIC. During the next five years Rev. Hugh A. Donohoe

Born in San Francisco, educated and ordained there, he studied social science at Catholic University (1935), returned home, taught at St. Patrick's Seminary until he was appointed editor of THE MO. His special interests and knowledge belonged to industrial relations; he was an authority in labor problems. In Ag 1947 he was made auxiliary bishop to Archbishop Mitty of San Francisco.

was the editor, N 1942-Ja 1949. Since O 1944 he was helped by an assistant editor, Rev. Walter J. Tappe. THE MO. was in 1945 for two days interrupted because the plant was able to print for the United Nations the charter in Russian. On Ja 20 1948 Fr. Tappe, becoming Donohoe's successor and was still editor to 1962. As special business manager worked since 1951 D.A. Bazzanella with the staff, while in 1962 a new editor, John A. O'Connor was joined, an editor-in-chief, Rev. Francis A. Quinn; these three are now in 1963 the editorial staff.

II. The Paper: Tendencies and Contents.

In 1858 the three founders of THE MO. had need of an extraordinary faith and courage to launch a religious weekly, to procure paper for such a distance to California, when Catholic readers were not numerous and widely scattered among mining camps and mailing facilities were rare (MO, 1901, 444). But people in that time of boom were "hungry for news of the world on the other side of the mountains". There existed newspapers, mostly fair and liberal, but no journal brought Catholic information, opinions and news. The founders published a Prospectus (reprinted in MO, 1904):

"Although...the press of California is ... not anti-Catholic, yet we think a Catholic journal, free from the rancor of polemics and devoted to the cultivation of Catholic literature (is) neither superfluous nor uncalled for... The communion...of sympathy in the cause of religion and morality...tends to enliven the faithful. The struggles and progress of the Church in our state is unrepresented in the press...but...immorality...obtains circulation...to counter-vailing these effects...the MONITOR shall devote itself... There are in the state some thousands of Irishmen who love their country ...and (we will give) a weekly summary of Irish intelligence... (The) journal will amuse as well as instruct...seasoned with mirth and a good joke. - No politics..."

The DAILY EVENING BULLETIN, San Francisco, announced the first issue of THE MONITOR: "This is a weekly Roman-Catholic journal of 8 pages, published in this city...It is finely printed and contains a great variety of reading matter. Two columns are devoted to items in the Spanish language." Since no copies prior to 1861 are in the microfilm copy, we do not know how long these Spanish columns were kept up. THE MO. struggled and grew slowly but had found loyal support. Its qualities were astonishing - it was said - considering the difficulties. The paper was certainly Irish as almost all its earlier editors and most of its readers were from the beginning. In 1901 THE MO. explained that the paper "recorded until now the Irish spirit in California, it called itself "an organ of Catholic and Irish interests" on the masthead. Only in 1898 the Irish topics were kept on a page "Irish Newsletter" or on certain pages; in the later 20th century Irish news was brought to normal proportion with other news.

THE MO. was always and is still: Catholic. Though prior to 1877 the archbishop used the paper for his messages, it was not his organ. In MO, 1953, 112, Fr. Tappe reprinted a letter, dated Ap 1 1877:

"Rt. Rev. Bishop Amat of Monterey and Los Angeles and Rt. Rev. O'Connell of Mayrsville, and myself (Archbishop Alemany) take pleasure in declaring to our respective flocks that we beg to avail ourselves of your useful and ably edited MONITOR as our official organ."

But there exists another version about 1880 in MO (1901) by its editor T. A. Connolly: "THE MO. (in 1880) became the recognized organ of the Catholic Church authorities in California" which may mean since 1877, but the same editor wrote in MO (1904): "Hitherto (1880) it was only a paper giving Catholic news. From this date it became in addition the official organ of the Church". It is difficult for us to judge because the incomplete film of the paper gives us no possibility of searching for proofs. We trust as to 1877 Fr. Tappe and J. A. O'Connor (1962); McGloin in his book: EL. IND., 137 brings the third version: "not official until 1892." In N 14 1896, 1 THE MO. stressed its pure Catholicity, free from politics: "...after the election-time is over...THE MO. had helped to defend the Catholic faith when everything Catholic was slandered, ridiculed and abused as its duty, because a Catholic paper does not appeal to the readers on the same ground as does a daily...THE MO. has no existence apart from the Catholic people." As far as we could see only since 1920 THE MO. has called itself "The official organ of the Archdiocese of California" on the title page or the masthead.

Following are some examples of how the paper expressed its tendencies in mottos or advertisements or how critics judge it. According to the reproduction of v.1, no.3 (Mr 20 1858) owned by CU-B in THE MO. (F 28 1958) its motto: "Unity in essentials, freedom in things debatable, charity in all things" was often used in those years. In 1861 THE MO. wants to treat "Catholic literature and general Intelligence". In 1867 around the title and a cross on the title page are the symbols arranged to "Fides, Patria, Unitas and Caritas", and the masthead announces: "Irish and Catholic literature and general Intelligence" or in 1869: it is "The only Catholic Journal". It wants to be in 1872: "...a truly Catholic and Irish journal ...and exponent of Irish opinion...constantly to defend the sacred cause of Faith and Fatherland." THE MO. brought, prior to 1895, also brief paragraphs on Southern California interests; it found a considerable circulation in the diocese of Los Angeles. Batten says in 1895, that it circulated in Nevada, Utah and along the Pacific Coast, too. It claims, in 1898 on its masthead, it "has the largest circulation of any weekly paper published on the Pacific Coast," or in 1900 to be "one of the foremost religious papers in the country," or in 1904, it had "always been a courageous exponent of Catholic thought, its editors men of intelligence, the paper recording the history of the Catholic Church in California, faithful to the promises in the Prospectus of 1858". According to editor J.A.O'Connor in 1962, THE MO. had a staff of 35, three for editorial work, good reporters..in competition with secular papers"; it is not any more only "the voice of the Irish-Catholic element, but it is the one of the whole Church in the San Francisco community, changing to modern means, becoming more apostolic-minded, keeping the faithful fully aware of the Church."

The paper's contents developed enormously since 1858 when "news from the other side of the mountains" were lacking, news from Europe was old, literary topics had to be stressed and opinions had to be lengthily discussed. According to the microfilm copy we saw of D 14 1861 (and up to 1906 only single issues of each year): with overwhelming Irish news, some of Catholic local interest, editorials about school problems, a page for women, many ads, especially of the different higher Catholic schools in California. In later numbers "Regulations for Lent" were added, "Latest Irish News", during the Civil War: "The Irish Bataillon" was praised, Catholic societies announced their activities, in 1864 a Catholic Book Store advertised; much space was taken for Irish immigration. Around 1865 the continental telegraph began to work. In 1868 "Notices of New Books", and listing the contents of magazines keeps the readers informed. The A.O.H. was established in San Francisco; "Our Roman Correspondent" sent direct news; pastoral letters appeared, as in S 1872 one of Archbishop Alemany on the much discussed infallibility of the Pope. During the War in Europe, the Irish fought on the French front, in 1872 the coming of the exiled Franciscans from Germany to America is treated, temperance is lectured by Fr. Burke; quite a few Catholic papers from the East are regularly listed with their contents, especially youth magazines as Catholic ones were lacking for a long time in California. In the time between the 60's and the 80's THE MO. constantly had to fight against accusations of every kind in contemporary papers. There was in San Francisco the more anti-Catholic than Protestant JOLLY GIANT, the Congregational PACIFIC, the Methodist CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Presbyterian OCCIDENT (McGloin:EL.IND. passim.)

Around 1882 began the publishing of a "Christmas Supplement" - issues with 4 pages, more pages and illustrated more later: 1922: 16 pages; 1930: 24 pages. In 1893, when a smaller format had been introduced, the contents was printed on the magazine like front page: "Christianity and Christlike Charity, Leo XIII as a Writer and Philosopher, Spirit of the Time, besides: Family Circle, Boys and Girls, Women's World, From Ireland, etc.; Notices to the Clergy were signed by Archbishop Riordan and also by the Bishop of Sacramento. On My 30 1914, a "San Joaquin Valley Special Edition" was published carrying the history of Catholicism in Stockton. Around 1926 there was one of the 10 pages of the paper called "East Bay Page", in 1932 one "San Jose", one "Peninsula News" and from around 1930 ff. were added, printed in the opposite way so as to be folded in half pages: for children and for parents, illustrated; "The Monitor: West Oakland Edition" and "Contra Costa Counties" were smaller extra papers of 8 pages, if monthly or weekly, we do not know. Of the contents of the issues with 7 or 8 columns one cannot say much as besides headlines of the microfilm, the print appears too small.

Details: Published Saturdays; 1858: 8 p., 5 columns, 11x19 inches, \$5.00; 1861: size to 32x45, price to \$4.00; 1873: 6 columns, 1883: 7 col.; in 1893 a change: 16 p., 3 and 4 columns, 11x16 inches, \$2.50; the pages up to 20 in 1896; again a change in 1904; 8 pages with 7 col., 17x22, same price; enlarged in 1926: 10 p. with 8 columns, 18x25 inches; the number of pages growing to 14 (1930), 16-24 (1936ff.); the price is since 1950: \$4.00,

probably earlier more than \$2.50, the print in microfilm is too small to read; today (1963) similar. The circulation figures we know since 1871: 4,500; 1873:5,000; 1877:6,000; 1883:7,130; 1885:10,000 to 1888; 1893:6,000; 1896:23,000; 1904:25,000; 1906:26,000; 1930:15,371; 1940:21,000; 1950:28,245; 1962/3:56,780. The paper had reached 104 volumes by 1963 and produced many special editions to special occasions and celebrated with special editions its Golden and Diamond Jubilee in 1904 and 1933 and its 100th anniversary (Mr 6 1958). The volume numbers do not always correspond with the number of years; it makes quoting acc. to volumes very confusing.

Sources: Palmer (1888-95); Rowell (1869-1908); Ayer (1880+); Dauchy (1890-1913); Pettengill (1870-1900); Batten (1892); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942-1948); CPD (1950+); NCA (1933+); Gray; Bruce; Feikert; Quigley; McGloin:EL.IND.; McGloin:CIV.WAR; McGloin:letter (1951); Fr. Tappe, letter (1952); Kemple; SAN FRANCISCO CITY DIR. (1859-81), no newspaper list later); MO:Spec.ed., 1901; MO.(1904); MO.(1933); MO.(1953); John A. O'Connor, "San Francisco's Monitor," CATH. PRESS ANNUAL (1962)p.35; the incomplete microfilm of THE MONITOR, not including its 100 Year Jubilee Edition (Mr 6 1958);

THE MONITOR, MR 6 1858, WAS ONLY THE THIRD CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER BUT THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL ONE IN CALIFORNIA; CURRENT IN 1963.

Locations: AN: C:0 17 1868; CLM:S 26 1883; CU-B: Mr 20 1858; J1 6 1867; [1868] J1 2 1870; J1 1 1871; Mr 30-My 11 1872; D 7 1881; F 8, N 29 1882; F 14-21 1883; My 1907-My 13 1916; Ag 7 1920. KHi: Ag 22 1888-F 13 1889. NN:[1901-5; 1907-9]. PPCHi: [1884,86,89] - [1894-95]-[1916]. The office of THE MONITOR has a file, incomplete esp. prior to 1906, of which a microfilm exists. DCU has that microfilm and a bd. v. 76 no 7-52 (My 16 1936-Mr 27 1937).

THE NATION (1895-1910?)

It was an Irish weekly newspaper, intended to be "Catholic:lc", given in 1896-99 in Dauchy's and Rowell's lists as "Catholic; Hoffmann has it from 1896-1906 with his Catholic papers; but certainly around 1900 it lost this character; it can - if at all - only be called "Catholic:3". It was published all the time from 1895-1910 by C.B.Flanagan; from 1895 to about 1900 M.W.Kirwan was its editor; we suppose that it was he who kept the paper "Catholic". When he had left, Flanagan also acted as editor. We have seen only later issues (q.v. DCU holdings); of 1902 a Christmas number, necessarily to a degree "Catholic", but even these 16 pages were mainly filled with Irish interests, especially the Gaelic language, sports, music, dances, poems and advertising sketches of Irish doctors, bankers, lawyers, businessmen with their portraits. It filled almost one page with news of the branches of the A.O.H. One little note we want to quote for curiosity's sake, surely not pro-German on p.3 of the Christmas number:

"Emperor William has killed, since he is in business, 42,676 birds...not in self-defense, nor for sustenance...merely to gratify the savage love of slaughter which he inherited from his barbarous ancestors." The other copies we checked changed in 1905 from 8 to 4 pages, with almost no original matter, Irish news from Ireland, the only features noticeable are the labor problems treated in the last issues of 1910. Otherwise advertisements outgrow the text; the paper was ready to die some time after 0 29 1910.

Details: published Saturdays; first to about 1900: 8 pages of 12x20 inches, then 16x20 1/4 inches; in 1905 ff. only 4 pages of 5 columns; no circulation figures were given.

Sources: Dauchy (1898/99); Rowell (1896); Ayer (1898-1907); Hoffmann (1896-1906); DCU (see below): its holdings.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. DCU: v.8 no 45 (D 20 1902 :Christmas number); v.10 no 2 (F 20 1904); v.11 no 6 (Mr 25 1905); v.13 no 44 (S 12 1908); v 14 no 3 (F 6 1909); v.14 no 4 (F 13 1909); v.14 no 16, 35, 39 (My 16, 0 1, 0 29 1910).

San Francisco (Ja 1894-D 1897)
 San José (Pueblo) (Ja 1894-D 1901-?)
 Santa Clara (Ja 1894-D 1901-?)

PACIFIC CALENDAR AND CATHOLIC CHURCH BULLETIN (Ja 1894-?D 1897)

PACIFIC CALENDAR (?Ja 1898-D 1901-?)

(q.v.)ST.IGNATIUS CHURCH AND COLLEGE CALENDAR, San Francisco (Ja 1898+)

This "Catholic:lc", monthly parish-paper served first (Ja 1894-D 1897)the Jesuit churches of three places, with headquarters in San Francisco.

We found in Preuss' REVIEW, Ag 15 1895, that Preuss addressed the editor of the San Francisco PACIFIC CALENDAR AND CATHOLIC CHURCH BULLETIN, Capt. Ransom; which gave us the long title and the place since we knew the early establishing date of Ja 1894 already by counting back from 1900 of v.7 (which we saw).

When St. Ignatius' church of San Francisco started a paper of its own: ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH AND COLLEGE CALENDAR in 1898, only four Jesuit churches kept the PACIFIC CALENDAR with this shorter title; these were churches of San José Pueblo with St. Joseph's, St. Mary's (German), St. Patrick's and of Santa Clara St. Clare's church. In 1894 Rev. D. J. Mahony, S.J. was pastor of St. Joseph's, probably local editor for the other places when the paper was stationed in San Francisco, where Captain A. Ransom then lived as manager and editor. In Ja 1898 both changed places; Fr. Mahony started the St. Ignatius paper as editor in San Francisco and the Captain became manager in Santa Clara. Each of the four parishes had four or more priests; of them especially Rev. Richard A. Gleeson of St. Joseph's and Fr. W. Melchers of the German

church of St. Mary's were mentioned in the copies we saw, and communications had to be sent to Fr. J. Sasia, S.J. The monthly paper contained the schedules, some explanations of church feasts, school and society's news. The last we saw was of D 1901; did it exist further on?

Details: in 1900/01 in a cover 26 pages of 5 1/2 x8 inches, no price; it was said to be distributed at the church door.

Sources: THE REVIEW, Chicago, by A. Preuss on Ag 15 1895; see holdings.

Locations: Not in ULS. PPChi: v.7 no 12(D 1900); v.8 no 1,4-12 (Ja, Ap-D 1901).

THE PACIFIC CATHOLIC (Ja 1884-1886, existing in Je)

This was a "Catholic:2", semi-monthly (1884), then weekly society paper,

as a "society" paper, could it be a forerunner to THE CATHOLIC NEWS, San Fr., of S 1888? (q.v.); they have the same aim but different management.

established in Ja (because mentioned in F by I.C.B.U.Journal) of 1884, existed in Je 1886 (Browne) and died in the same year. Its good intention was to unite the Catholic Youth Societies, as being "devoted to the advancement of the interests of Catholic young people and Catholic associations on the Pacific Coast"; thus it was not a local paper. Publisher was The Pacific Catholic Publishing Co., its manager W.D.S.Harrington and

was this "W.D.S."Harrington the same as we had without first name initials in Los Angeles who tried to keep in 1892/93 the only Catholic paper alive, THE VOICE?

its editor, at least in 1886: T.Ryan. The latter name we have, not from Ayer and Rowell, but from Rev. Henry J. Browne who must have seen the My-Je number of 1886 and had copied the headlines for his work on the labor movement. It may be that this society paper was revived by the San Francisco CATHOLIC NEWS in S 1888 (q.v. there).

Details: as semi-monthly in 1884 priced \$1.00 (I.C.B.U.Journal); as weekly 8 pages of 11x15 inches; Alden had in the paper's advertisement in 1886: \$1.50; it might go back to 1885 as semi-monthly, because Rowell and Ayer have in the same year for the weekly:\$2.50.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Alden (1886; and advertisement, 472); Ayer (1886); Rowell (1886); Hoffmann (1886); I.C.B.U.Journal, Phil. (F 1884) 3; AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (O 1884); Browne.

Locations: Not in ULS.

PACIFIC COAST CATHOLIC ALMANAC (?-1888, 1889-?)

It was a "Catholic:lc" annual calendar; it existed in 1888 and 1889, we do not know whether earlier and later, too? It was published by Diepenbrock Bros. and Doeing in 1888 who are the publishers of the German: DER CALIFORNISCHE VOLKSFREUND, San Francisco, a good Catholic paper. Neither do we know if these publishers did it for someone else, or edited it for themselves as an English calendar for their German readers? That seems not the usual practice. An advertisement found in Schmitt:clippings does not help much:

"PACIFIC COAST CATHOLIC ALMANAC OF 1889 is the richest and best illustrated Catholic calendar of America, with a beautiful picture in color of Our Lady..., 60 more illustrations mostly of the history of the Catholic Church on the Pacific Coast. - 25 cents.

Details: 25 cents; highly illustrated.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Sr. G.M.Gray, 37, note 6 and 118; Schmitt:clippings.

Locations: Not in ULS.

EL PENSAMIENTO (THE THOUGHT) (1896-?1898)

This Spanish, "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine was started in 1896 (Dauchy), was listed only in 1898 when perhaps it had already died. Nothing else seems known. That it had no chance to live one cannot understand because there were so many Spaniards in California being able to support a Spanish-Catholic newspaper.

Details: None

Sources: Hoffmann (1898); Dauchy (1898).

Locations: Not in ULS.

O PROGRESSO CALIFORNIENSE (1884-87)

(followed by A UNIAO PORTUGUESA, Ag 1887-)

This Portuguese, "Catholic:3" (by national tradition), weekly newspaper was established (acc. to Palmer and Ayer) in 1884 (Soares is wrong on 1885) by Antonio Maria Vicente who was owner, publisher and editor. Only Soares

Vicente had lived before in Erie, Pa. where he had founded a Portuguese paper, JORNAL DE NOTÍCIAS (q.v. there), published from 1877-84, when he moved to California. He was known as a good Catholic. The AVE

MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. judged on D 6 1879 that his paper in Erie: "...condensed (articles) in a masterly way; a sound moral and true Catholic tone pervades all...articles." Soares believed Vicente "had influenced the start of VOZ PORTUGUESA in San Francisco"; that is not possible in time, but perhaps later according to its contents?

added to his name the one of Manuel F.M. Trigueiro working with the PROGRESSO, while we are only certain that he joined Vicente in 1890 in his next attempt A UNIAO PORTUGUESA. Palmer and Ayer list Vicente only. He called his PROGRESSO politically "neutral", probably to attract all compatriotes of different opinions.

Details: published Thursdays, of 8 pages, at least from 1886 ff. of 28-40 inches, no price given; In 1885 circulation 1,600; in 1886: 2,100, and in 1888: 1,700 copies.

Sources: Celestino Soares, 61; Palmer (1888); Ayer (1885-87); HI. JOURN. I, 68.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

REVIEW (1880-1881)

It was a "Catholic:lc" (Rowell clearly called it "Roman-Catholic"), weekly newspaper, established in 1880, listed by Rowell still in 1882 but with a symbol meaning "the paper did not answer"; therefore it had probably ceased in 1881. It had been published and edited by Barry and Robinson.

Details: published Saturdays with 16 pages of 32x46 inches, Rowell has \$4.00, Ayer only \$2.50 in 1881; no circulation figure.

Sources: Rowell (1881,82); Ayer (1881).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH AND COLLEGE CALENDAR (Ja 1898-?1963 or +?)

(title during the years slightly changed)

q.v. its predecessor PACIFIC CALENDAR... (Ja 1894-D 1897)

This was a "Catholic:lc", monthly parish paper, begun in Ja 1898, existing in 1952, and probably current in 1963. The college, added in the title, does not mean a school paper as such but news of it was given to the members of the parish and to friends just as well. The first editor was Rev. Dionysius Mahony. He probably was in contact with the PACIFIC CALENDAR since its beginning in Ja 1894 when he was pastor of St. Joseph's in San José and took over now when St. Ignatius was separated from the other

Jesuit-parishes. We know from Riordan's book about the close connection of church and school (325):

"1898.- In January, a monthly publication, called the ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH AND COLLEGE CALENDAR, began to be edited by Father Dionysius Mahony, its author's name being ample guarantee of the solidity and beauty of its contents."

From Riordan's and McGloin's books we know:

Rev. Anthony Maraschi, S.J. was the first Jesuit to stay there in San Francisco, creating and directing for years the fourth church in that city with its school for boys. He had arrived in 1854 and began to build so that church and academy were in use in Oct. 1855. The one room school soon needed to be enlarged and became in 1859 St. Ignatius College (q.v. "St. Ignatius College-Paper", its title not known, was a special school-paper prior to 1868). Finally a new church and college was build in 1880.

McGloin in a letter and the Golden Jubilee edition of the paper in Ja 1948 added further that the paper was a small monthly journal, having recorded during those years in its pages the history of the Jesuits in San Francisco and the Jesuit activities especially in nearby San José and Santa Clara (with a college), that the founder of the journal died in 1935 having seen his creation grow for 37 years, which was in the beginning distributed on the last Sunday of each month with the church announcements, sketches of a religious kind, the Jesuits' activities in America, and a few advertisements. The Jubilee edition had added the "Voice Heard around the World," "Epoch-Making Letters," "What Happens Without God," etc. and p. 15 its own history.

Details: Only that it was small and that it was still in 1946: 5x7 inches, but in a cover with 32 pages, circulating in that year:10,000 copies. If still published from 1952 to 1963, it is in its 65th volume.

Sources: Riordan, 325 and other pages for its history; McGloin: letter and :EL.IND., 342; Golden Jub. number of the paper.

Locations: Not in ULS. St. Ignatius Church: complete set.

A "ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE-PAPER" (betw. 1863 + 68 -? prior to 1875)
No title known

This "Catholic:lc" school-paper, frequency unknown, written in English and Latin, was probably started by the Philo-Dionisian Society of the St. Ignatius College conducted by the Jesuit Fathers who also were in charge of the Jesuit Church; the church and academy were established in 1855; the academy became a college in 1859. This first literary society was established in 1863 and Riordan, 154 says that the earthquake in San Francisco in

1868 was described

"in the domestic journal of the college by Father Telesphorus Demasini in Latin" (then it was not mentioned anymore, but in the same book is recorded that in 1875 another literary society was founded, we suppose the first had been discontinued and so its journal.

Riordan, writing in 1905, knew about the journal; copies of it were probably destroyed in the earthquake of 1906. Today Fr. McGloin has no record of such an early school-paper.

Details: None.

Sources: Riordan, 154, 170; McGloin; letter (1952).

A "ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE-PAPER" (title unknown) WHICH MIGHT HAVE STARTED IN 1863 (or ff. to 1868) CAN BE ONE OF THE EARLIEST CATHOLIC COLLEGE PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Locations: No copies preserved.

ST. JOSEPH'S UNION (1890-93)

This was a "Catholic:lc", publication; acc. to the title we would have judged it to be a society paper; Middleton in 1893 called it an "annual"

A St. Joseph's Benevolent Society existed in San Francisco, its activities mentioned in THE MONITOR, (1871 and later); is it the same as the "Union"?

of "missionary" character; Rowell has it from 1891-93 as a "quarterly" (exactly with the four months of Mr. Je, S, and D) of "philanthropic" character. As such, it would have been a magazine. For the latter version we would have another hint, that its editor and publisher, Rev. Denis O. Crowley, founded, after the failure of the quarterly magazine ST. JOSEPH'S UNION, another magazine, the ANGELUS MONTHLY (q.v. San Francisco). Fr. Crowley was (acc. to the Cath. Directories of those years) not attached to any church in San Francisco; he had a private address from 1891 ff. at 17th and Howard St.; the address of the publication was in 1892 at 2030 Harward St.

Details: 12 pages of 10x14 inches, circulating in 1893: 400 copies.

Sources: Rowell (1891-93); Middleton (1893).

Locations: Not in ULS.

San Francisco (1894-1902)
also in Oakland (?1902)

SENTRY (1894-99)

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS BULLETIN (1899-?1904)

The publication under the two titles was a "Catholic:2", monthly society paper; the SENTRY was published from 1894-99 by the Sentry Publishing Co. for the League of the Cross Cadets. This was a branch of The League of the Cross founded as a Catholic total abstinence confraternity in London by Cardinal Manning to unite Catholics in the warfare against intemperance. The headquarters of the society was in San Francisco. The paper's editor was Frank S. Drady, probably also further on when in 1899 the title of the paper was changed to LEAGUE OF THE CROSS BULLETIN. Then we do not know if it still was published for the "cadets" because The League of the Cross was signed as publisher. We found in the OAKLAND CITY DIRECTORY, only of 1902, the paper listed with an office at 371 11th St.; this we suppose is just a publisher's address, which in the following years to 1918 was given for the San Francisco INSTITUTEJOURNAL of the YMI. The editor Drady we found listed in 1902 with the newly established San Francisco Irish LEADER. That new job seems to have ended the BULLETIN.

Details: for SENTRY: 8 pages, 9x12 inches, 50 cents in 1895, 16 pages, 8x10 inches, same price in 1899; circulation in 1897: 1,000; in 1899: less than 1,000. for the BULLETIN no details known.

Sources: for SENTRY: Lucey:IV 203/4; Rowell (1895-99); Dauchy (1897-99). For BULLETIN: Hoffmann, San Francisco (1900-1904); OAKLAND CITY DIRECTORY of 1902 only.

Locations: Not in ULS.

San Francisco (Ag 1887-1906)
Oakland (1906-1942)

A UNIÃO PORTUGUESA (Ag 1887-1942)

(following O PROGRESSO CALIFORNIENSE, San Francisco, 1884-87)

The following 3 entries (not referring to one another): 1. ULS: A UNIAO P., Oakland, 1, 1884-; 2. AN. Oakland: A UN. PO. 1884-; 3. AN, San Francisco: A UN. PO. Ag 1887-1906/?, could lead to the error that there are two papers, or that the Oakland-paper moved to San Francisco. Only with the help of other sources we found that "1884" for Oakland was misleading, it is the establishing date of O PROGRESSO CALIFORNIENSE, founded by Vicente in San Francisco, continued there by his new paper A UN. PO. in Ag 1887, for which he kept 1884 as starting date. This new paper moved only in 1906 to Oakland.

UNIÃO PORTUGUESA was a Portuguese paper, "Catholic:3" because at least its first owner was known as a Catholic; it was a weekly newspaper, established in Ag 1887, but carried as establishing date instead 1887, mostly the date of its predecessor O PROGRESSO CALIFORNIENSE: 1884, both founded by Antonio Maria Vicente (see more about him with the PROGRESSO). He was the UN. PO.'s proprietor, in 1887 also its publisher and editor; his office located at 525 Front St. He remained owner until 1906; he had it published and edited in 1889 by Julio L. de Freitas, and in 1890 by Manuel F. M. Trigueiro, who was Perhaps also associated with Vicente on the PROGRESSO. Trigueiro gave up the editing in 1901 to Mario B. Da Camara. We know from Pap that Vicente sold his paper to Trigueiro in 1906, who - probably as consequence of a office destroyed during the earthquake and fire in that year - moved the paper to Oakland, with the new office at 813 Adeline St. Da Camara also changed to Oakland as editor to 1924, when he was followed by Joseph S. Marshall, the office now at 523 of the same street. The latter must have left the paper around 1931, so that Trigueiro, the publisher, also did the editing until in 1940 when José Salquero was taken as editor until 1942. Politically the paper was listed in Ayer since 1888 as "neutral" and since 1926 as "non-partisan". Its adopted establishing date remained 1884, except for the last year when its real date, 1887, was used. Religiously we found no remark in the sources.

Details: Published Thursday, except in the last year on Monday. In San Francisco: always 4 pages, of 28-40 in 1888-, 20x26 in 1894-, and 20x29 in 1902-6; its price always \$2.50; its circulation: in 1888:2,100; to 1894; 2,000; in 1897:1,150; and 1,200 following. In Oakland it was enlarged to 8 pages, 1924 ff. we only know: 7 columns; its size of 20x28 from 1902 was kept to 1924, changed to 27x42, with this enormous size the price changed from \$2.50 to 3.00 which it seems was kept to 1942. In Oakland no circulation figures were given. The paper of that title had attained 46 volumes in 1942.

Sources: AN and ULS; Celestino Soares, 61; Pap:letter; Ayer for S. Francisco (1888-1906), for Oakland (1908-42); Rowell (1888-1908); Palmer (1894,95); Dauchy (1897); HI. JOURN., I, 69; OAKLAND CITY DIR. 1907-22; we did not check further.

Locations: AN, San Francisco: KHi:Jl 5 1888+; AN, Oakland: IU: Oct.8, 1917+; ULS,Oakland: DLC:45[cannot be found there in 1963] and IU:[31]+. (The latter is the same as of AN:IU: Oct. 8 1917+)

LA VERITA (THE TRUTH) (1893-1894)

It was an Italian,"Catholic:1c", weekly newspaper, established in 1893 and published as well as edited until 1894 by Luigi Muzio. If L'IMPARZIALE, (q.v. San Francisco) was not started in 1891 but in 1896, then LA VERITA was at that time the only Italian-Catholic paper on the Pacific Coast. Not giving its circulation to the directories is a sign that it was not supported enough, although there were many "Catholic" Italians in California, as also later L'IMPARZIALE experienced.

Details: published Saturdays with 4 pages of 18x24 inches, priced \$3.00.

Sources: Rowell (1894); Dauchy (1894 and 95).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

VOLKSFREUND, SEE DER CALIFORNISCHE VOLKSFREUND

A VOZ PORTUGUESA (Ag 5 1880-1888)

This Portuguese publication, if Catholic at all, then "Catholic:3", by national tradition, a weekly, but from 1884-86 only semi-weekly newspaper, was established on Ag 5 (acc. to AN) 1880 and was continued to at least Ag 4 (q.v. holdings) of 1888. That its start was influenced by Antonio Maria Vicente (q.v. O PROGRESSO...) as Soares believed, is not possible; he came only in 1884 to California. The paper was founded, owned, published and edited by the Brazilian, Manuel Stone (q.v. in 1892 A PATRIA, Oakland); his office was at 1886: 614 Montgomery St. He kept his paper "Independent in politics". About religion is no remark in our sources, unless one takes the following advertisement in Ayer (1886) as being against a religious attitude:

"...A Voz Portuguesa...holds firm to independent liberal views. It is the only Portuguese paper, published West of the Rocky Mountains with a great circulation in many States". Or in Alden (1886) "...the only popular paper in the Portuguese colony..." The first statement was true from 1880-83, not 1884 ff., and certainly not in 1886.

Details: Published Thursdays - 1881; Saturdays - 1885; Wednesdays in 1886, Saturdays to the end. It had always 4 pages. Its size changed from 22x34 - 1881; 26-38 - 1883; 24x36 from 1884-87; 32x46 in its last year. Its price was \$2.00, except for the years 1884-86 when the paper was only semi-weekly and its price was "lowered". The circulation went up from 750 in 1881, 1,000+ in 1882, 1,250 in 1883, 1,600 in 1886, 1,650 in the last year. Seven volumes were published.

Sources: Celestino Soares, 61; Pap:book, 7 + 30; Pap:letter; Alden (1886); Ayer (1881-1888); Rowell (1888); AN; HI. JOURN., 1:68.

IN 1880 A VOZ PORTUGUESA WAS THE FIRST PORTUGUESE WEEKLY, OR PERIODICAL PUBLICATION, IN CALIFORNIA, OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Locations: AN:DLC: Ag 5 1880 (cannot be found there); KHi:Ag 4 1888.

THE WESTERN WITNESS (1887-1894)

This was a "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper, lasting from 1887 to 1894. It was published by the Catholic Publishing Association, and edited by Daniel

Preuss said in his REVIEW (St. Louis) on Mr 30 1899 that the WESTERN WITNESS died 5 or 6 years ago, which would be 1894; the listing by Ayer and Batten in 1895 also goes back mostly to a year before.

O'Connell, Palmer - already in 1892 - carried advertisement as "the leading Catholic newspaper on the Pacific Coast; has the largest circulation and best results". That may be perhaps true though THE MONITOR claims that too, but it changed sometimes in its quality. THE WESTERN WITNESS seems to have been good because the editor of the MONTHLY BULLETIN OF CURRENT LITERATURE (St. Paul, Minn.), a reliable critic, said in N. 1, Ja 1893, 137:* It circulated especially in the Pacific Coast States, says Batten in 1895.

*"THE W.W. from the Golden Gate is published at 113-15 Hayes St. We never fail to run through its columns each week, and trust that it will continue its visits. Subscription \$1.50."

In time THE WESTERN WITNESS is followed by the CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC, 1894-96 (q.v. San Francisco).

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages of 15x22 inches, to \$1.50, from 1892-1895, occasionally illustrated, circulated in 1892: 800+, in 1893: 1,200 copies.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Hoffmann (1892-99); Rowell (1892); Ayer (1892-95); Batten (1892,95); Dauchy (1893); Palmer in 1892 an advertisement on p.24; MO.BULL.OF CURR.LIT., St. Paul, Minn., v.1 (Ja 1893)p.137.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

SAN JOSE MISSION

(see also San José Pueblo), the revived old mission with a St. Joseph's Church and two priests from 1855 to the end of the 19th century.

San José Mission (1898-?)
Oakland (?-1907-1908-?)

BOLETIM DA I.D.E.S. (1898-1908-?)

This Portuguese, "Catholic:2", society-paper, frequency unknown, was published for the society called Irmandade da Divino Espirito Santo, first located in San José Mission and moved prior to 1907 to Oakland, where we found it listed in the OAKLAND CITY DIRECTORY of 1907 and 1908, and no longer. In Oakland it was published by Constantino C. Soares who in that

time also published at the same address, 608 9th St., O REPORTER. We know only from Celestino Soares that the society was founded in 1889 and had a very high membership; therefore the paper had a "good circulation". We suppose it existed much longer.

Details: None known to us.

Sources: Celestino Soares, 63: OAKLAND CITY DIR. 1907, 1908.

Locations: Not in ULS.

O AMIGO DOS CATÓLICOS SEE Irvington

SAN JOSÉ PUEBLO

Belonging to the Archdiocese of San Francisco, it was 48 miles from that city (3 m. from Santa Clara). In 1851 it had one priest, in 1854 a St. Joseph's Church and 3 Jesuit Fathers, in 1880 a second and in 1895 a German church were added; Ayer (1904) lists a population of 21,500 with 10 newspapers, AN has it in 1851 with two, with 32 others starting up to 1937.

PACIFIC CALENDAR...SEE San Francisco

SANTA CLARA

Belonging to the Archdiocese of San Francisco, it was 46 miles from that city (3 m. from San José), Jesuit Fathers worked there since 1851 for St. Clare's Church and Santa Clara's College (1952) with 75 students in 1855, 350 in 1890; Ayer (1904) lists 3,650 inhabitants with 3 newspapers, of which one is the school-paper REDWOOD; AN has the first newspaper started in 1867, with three others following to 1937.

THE OWL (D 1869-0 1875)

(interrupted 1876-1903)

THE REDWOOD (1903-22; 1922-30)

THE SANTA CLARA (1922-30)

THE OWL (1931-31-?)

THE OWL was a "Catholic:lc", monthly school-paper, established in S 1869, discontinued in O 1875. No school-paper until 1903, when THE REDWOOD, a monthly, was started as school-paper, in 1922 changing to a year book, while THE SANTA CLARA was a weekly or bi-weekly for school-news; finally again THE OWL appeared but as a literary magazine from 1931-51, perhaps still now in 1963. Publishers and editors of the school-papers were the

students of Santa Clara College which was in the CATHOLIC DIRECTORIES listed for the first time in 1852. The college was directed by Jesuit Fathers, in 1870 with 150 students. With THE OWL was engaged Rev. Edmund J. Joung, who then in 1872 suggested the start of the COLLEGE JOURNAL in Georgetown College, Washington, D.C. V.1 of THE OWL was printed in San Francisco by Bosqui, and v.2, too, by Bosqui and A.L.Bancroft the pages; v.3 ff. with the college steam press, one of the first college presses in the U.S., says in a letter Fr. Boland. The contents were literary, with school and alumni news added. In THE MONITOR, San Francisco, on Ja 11 1873 THE OWL was reviewed: "The Owl is good; it would be better if the stalest of stale jokes were not admitted into its column."

When in 1903 school-papers again were published we read in the story of THE TIDINGS, the diocesan paper of Los Angeles, that in 1927 George J. Andre, with experience as editor of Santa Clara's college paper became a valuable member of its staff (Feikert, 75).

Details: THE OWL's v.1, each number 40, v.2: 80 pages of 6x8 inches to 1875. THE REDWOOD as monthly 70-74 pages of 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches, \$1.50; of THE SANTA CLARA as a weekly or bi-weekly, we do not know; THE OWL, perhaps a monthly, of 18-26 pages, 8x11 inches. No circulation figures are known. The first OWL completed seven volumes

Sources: Middleton 1893 and 1908; Letter from Rev. E.F.A. Boland, S.J. of University of Santa Clara; Lucey, I, 29, 143; Memorial of the First Century of Georgetown College, Wash., D.C.(1891); Feikert, 75; THE MONITOR (Ja 11 1873); Rowell (1904): REDWOOD.

Locations: Not in ULS. CStclU certainly have copies.

PACIFIC CALENDAR..., SEE San Francisco

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NB. We are grateful for valuable information from writers of the following letters:

The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley answered our questions (1954) and sent us a microfilm of the CATHOLIC HOME (1963).

Rev. Edward R.A. Boland, S.J., from Varsi Library, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal., gave us dates about the OWL.

The Chancery of the Diocese Monterey-Fresno, Fresno, answered, through Msgr. James H. Culleton, especially about THE FAMILY'S DEFENDER MAGAZINE.

Robert S. Labonge, editor of THE TIDINGS very kindly made for us in 1951 a short history of this paper.

For the Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, its librarian, Richard O'Brien, had checked for us our list with titles of papers and gave us detailed information about ESCUAL GAZETA (1951).

Rev. John B. McGloin, S.J., University of San Francisco, wrote in 1951 details of papers known to him from his own historical studies as well as necessary literature.

Professor Leo Pap answered special questions about Portuguese papers in California, details which are not in his book (see above).

For the Young Men's Institute, San Francisco, its secretary in 1948, Frank J. Stagnaro, sent us a booklet with information about the society (1948).

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N.B.This book, exactly with the same title, time and text, was printed in another edition on smaller paper, therefore the page numbers differ. We used for our first 8 articles the one edition (Libr. of Congress, which was later lost), then the other which DCU acquired.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CALIFORNIA'S 19TH CENTURY CATHOLIC SERIALS

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
1	Sp	La Actualidad	San Bernardino	w	n	1c	1895-1902
2	Port	O Amigo dos Católicos	Irvington Pleasanton (San José Mission Hayward)				1888- 1889- ?) 1892-96
-	Port	O Arauto	Hayward Oakland	w	n	3	1896-Mr 99 Mr 11 1899-S 14 191
-	Port	Jornal de Notícias	San Francisco Oakland	w	n	3	S 21 1917-Mr 25 1930 Ap 1930-Je 1932
-	Port	Jornal Portugues	Oakland Alameda Oakland	w	n	3	Je 29 1932-52 1952- 1962- 1963+
3	E	Angelus Monthly	San Francisco	m	mag	1c	1897-1902
-		O Arauto	S E E	O Amigo ...	Irvington		
4	Port	Boletim da I.D.E.S.	San Jose Mission Oakland	? soc-p 2			1898-? ? 1907-1908-?
5	E	California Catholic	Los Angeles	w	n	1c	1888-1889 or 90
6	E	California Catholic	San Francisco	w	n	1c	1894-96
7	G	Der Californische Volksfreund	San Francisco	w	n	1c	1885-1906
8	E	Catholic Guardian	San Francisco	w	n	1c	Ja 1872-73?
9	E	Catholic Home	San Francisco	m	mag	1c	My 1891-?
-	E	Cath.Home Journal	Chicago				
		dated at	San Francisco	m	mag	1c	Ja 1895-97
10	E	Catholic News	San Francisco	s-m	soc-p 2		S 1888-Ja 1 1890-?
11	E	Catholic Standard	San Francisco	w	n	1a	1853-54 or 55
12	E	Cath.Tidings	Los Angeles	w	n	1c	Je 29 1895-97
		The Tidings					1897-S 23 1904
		The New Tidings				1a	S 30 1904-?1905
		The Tidings					?1905- 1963+
13	E	The Cause	Los Angeles	w	n	1c	O 4 1890-1891 or 92
14	E:Ir	Cosmopolitan	San Francisco	w	n	3	1855, summer, fall
15	Bas	Escual Gazeta	Los Angeles	w	n	3	D 24 1885-Ja 86-?
		Escual-Herria					1893-95-?
16	E	Family's Defender		m	educ		
		Mag.& Educ.Rev.	Oakland	q	mag	1c	Ja 1881-D 1884
17	E	Golden State Cath- olic	San Francisco	w	soc-p 2		?1887 or S 88-1892
-		Guardian	S E E	Catholic Guardian			
18	It	L'Imparziale	San Francisco	s-m	n	1c	1891 or 96-1930-?
19	E	Institute Journal	San Francisco (Oakland)	m bi-m	soc-p +mag	2 +1c	1891- 1963+
20	E:Ir	Irish News	San Francisco	w,m s-m	n	3	1860-1876
21	E:Ir	Irish People	San Francisco	w	n	3	1865-66-?
22	E:Ir	Irish World	San Francisco	w	n	3	1879-80
-		Jornal de Noticias	of San Francisco	S E E	O Amigo...	Irvington	
-		Jornal Português	of Oakland and Alameda	S E E	O Amigo...	Irvington	
-		League of the Cross Bulletin	San Fr. & Oakland	S E E	Sentry, San Fr.		

No.	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq.	Type	Cath.	Time
23	E	Metropolitan	San Francisco	w	n	3	1873-?
24	E	Mission Indian	Banning	m	miss-p	lc	O 15 1895- O 25 1900
25	E:Ir	The Monitor (as Universe (as Mo. & Guardian. (as Mo. & Intermountain Catholic	San Francisco	w	n	lc	Mr 6 1858- My 6-Je 10 1865) Mr 6 1875-Ja 1878) 1920-1926)
1877-1963:1a							- 1963+
26	E:Ir	The Nation	San Francisco	w	n	lc 3	1895- O 29 1910-?
New Tidings S E E Catholic Tidings							
27	E	The Owl Redwood; Santa Clara Owl	Santa Clara	m w	sch-p	lc	D 1869-O 1875 1903-1920;-30 1931-51-?
28	E	Pacific Calendar & Cath.Ch.Bulletin Pacific Calendar	San Francisco San José Pueblo + Santa Clara	m	par-p	lc	Ja 1894-D 1897 Ja 1898-D 1901-?
29	E	Pacific Catholic	San Francisco	s-m w	soc-p	2	Ja 1884- 1886
30	E	Pac.Coast Catholic Almanac	San Francisco	a	cal	lc	?-1888-89-?
31	Port	A Pátria	Oakland	w	n	?3	1892-99
32	Span	El Pensamiento	San Francisco	m	mag	lc	1896-?98
33	Port	O Progresso Californiense	San Francisco	w	n	3	1884-87
34	Port	O Reporter	Oakland	w	n	3	1897-1914
35	E	Review	San Francisco	w	n	lc	1880-81
36	E	St. Ignatius Church & College Calendar	San Francisco	mo	par-p	lc	Ja 1898-1948- ?1963+
37	E	A "St. Ignatius College-Paper	San Francisco	?	sch-p	lc	betw. 1863 + 68, possible - 1875
38	E	St. Joseph's Union	San Francisco	q	mag	lc	1890?-1893
39	E	S.V.C. Student (St. Vincent's Coll.)	Los Angeles	?m	sch-p	lc	1896-97-? ?1911
40	E	Sentry League of the Cross Bulletin	San Francisco	m	soc-p	2	1894-1899 1899-1902?
41	Port	A União Portuguesa	San Francisco Oakland	w	n	3	Ag 1887-1906 1906-1942
42	It	La Verità	San Francisco	w	n	lc	1893-94
43	E	The Voice	Los Angeles	w	n	lc	1892-93
Volksfreund S E E Californische Volksfreund							
44	Port	A Voz Portuguesa	San Francisco	w s-w	n w	3	Ag 5 1880- 1888
45	E	Western Witness	San Francisco	w	n	lc	1887-94

Holdings in the State of California:

C: Irish News, Irish People, Monitor.

CL: Tidings

Clob: Tidings

CLCM: The Cause, Escual Gazeta, Pátria, Monitor.

CMpS: Family's Defender Magazine

CU: same

CU-B: Arauto, Jornal de Notícias, Jornal Portugêses, ?Catholic Guardian, The Catholic Home, Irish News, Monitor.

Fresno, Academy of Cal. Church Hist.: Family's Defender Magazine

The Offices of The Tidings, Los Angeles, of The Monitor, San Francisco, of The Young Men's Institute, San Francisco (Institute Journal) have holdings of their publication, as has St. Ignatius Church of its St. Ignatius Church and College Calendar.

Chronological Table

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o
Cath.Standard						
S.F. 1853-54or55	XX					
Cosmopolitan						
S.F. 1855	X					
The Monitor						
S.F. Mr 6 1858-1963+		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-				1963+
Irish News						
S.F. 1860-76		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
Irish People						
S.F. 1865-66			XX			
A "St. Ignatius Coll.-Paper"						
S.F., betw. 1863 + 68-?1875?			? - ? - ?			
The Owl, etc.						
S.Clara, D 1869-0 1875; 1903-51-?			XXXXXXXXX			+1903-51
Cath. Guardian ... (Mo.+G)						
S.F. Ja 1872-75 (1875-78)			XXXXXXXXX			
Metropolitan						
S.F. 1873-?			X			
Irish World						
S.F. 1879-80				XX		
Review						
S.F. 1880-81				XX		
Voz Portuguesa						
S.F. Ag 5 1880-88				XXXXXXXXX		
Family's Defender Magazine						
Oak. Ja 1881-D 84				XXXX		
Pacific Catholic						
S.F. Ja 1884-86				XXX		
Progreso Californiense						
S.F. 1884-87				XXXX		
Californische Volksfreund						
S.F. 1885-1906				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1906		
Escual Gazeta ...						
Los Ang. D 24 1885-95-?				XXXXXXXXXXXX-?		
Western Witness						
S.F. 1887-94				XXXXXXXXX		

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o123456789o123456789o123456789o123456789o123456789o					
União Portuguesa						
S.F. -Oak Ag 1887-194?					XXXXXXXXXXXX-194?	
Golden State Catholic					XXXXXX	
S.F. 1387 or S 88-189?						
Pac Coast Cath. Almanac					XX-?	
S.F. 7-1888-89-?						
Amigos Catolicos, Arauto, J. de Not., J. Port.						
Irv., 1888-96 1896- 1917- 1932-1963+					XXXXXXXXXXXX-1963+	
California Catholic						
Los Ang. 1888-89 or 90					XXX	
Catholic News						
S.F. S 1888-Ja 1 1890-?					XXX-?	
St. Joseph's Union						
S.F. 1890?-1893					XXXX	
Cause						
Los Ang. 0 4 1890-91or92					XXX	
Institute Journal						
S.F. 1891-?1963+					XXXXXXXX-?1963+	
Catholic Home						
S.F. My 1891-?					X-?	
L'Imparziale						
S.F. 1891or92-1930?					X or XXXXX-1930-?	
The Voice						
L.A. 1892-93					XX	
A Patria						
Oak 1892-99					XXXXXXXX	
La Verita						
S.F. 1893-94					XX	
Pacific Calendar						
S.F., S. Jose, S. Clara Ja 1894-D 1901-?					XXXXXXXX-1901-?	
California Catholic						
S.F. 1894-96					XXX	
Sentry, League...						
S.F. 1894-99					XXXXXX	
La Actualidad						
S. Bern. 1895-1902					XXXXXX-1902	
(Cath. Home Journal						
from Chicago, dated S.F. 1895-97					XXX)	
The Nation						
S.F. 1895-1910-?					XXXXXX-1910-?	
Catholic Tidings...						
L.A. Je 29 1895-1963+					XXXXXX- 1963+	
Mission Indian						
Banning 0 15 1895-0 25 1900					XXXXXX	
El Pensamiento						
S.F. 1896-?98					XX?	
S.V.C. Student						
L.A. 1896-97-?1911					XXX-? 1911	
Angelus Monthly						
S.F. 1897-1902					XXXX-1902	
O Reporter						
Oak. 1897-1914					XXXX-1914	
Boletim da I.D.E.S.						
S. José Mission, Oak 1898-1908-?					XXX-1908-?	

Statistical Conclusion

Number: 45 items and one from Chicago 46

Language: English 33 (of which 6 were Irish)
 (& nation) Portuguese 7
 Italian 2
 Spanish 2
 German 1
 Basque 1

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Places: Papers started, moved, Total

Banning	1	+	-	1
Hayward	-	+	2	2
Irvington	1	+	-	1
Los Angeles	6	+	-	6
Oakland	3	+	7	10
Pleasanton	-	+	4	1
San Bernardino	1	+	-	1
San Francisco	32	+	1	33
San José Mission	1	+	1	2
San José Pueblo	-	+	1	1
Santa Clara	1	+	1	2
	<u>46</u>			

Frequency: Papers started, change, Total

Weekly	27	+	5	32
Semi-monthly	3	+	1	4
Monthly	14	+	-	14
Bi-monthly	-	+	1	1
Quarterly	1	+	1	2
Annual	<u>1</u>	+	-	1
	46			

Type: Started as, changed,

newspaper	27	+	3	30
magazine	6	+	1	7 (one of the magazines was educational)
parish-paper	2	+	-	2
society-paper	6	+	-	6 It is astonishing that
school-paper	3	+	-	3 there was no juvenile
mission-paper	1	+	-	1 publication
calendar	1	+	-	1

We found no fair-paper,
 though in the newspapers fairs were constantly announced.

Catholicity: Catholic by purpose: started as, changed, Total

1a (diocesan-papers)	1	+	2	3
1b (by Orders)	-	+	-	-
1c (not official)	28	+	1	29
Catholic by attitude:				
2	6	+	-	6
Catholic by national tradition				
3	<u>11</u>	+	5	16
	46			

Conclusion:

California, as compared with the Eastern states, began late but at the first opportunity given for a Catholic paper, one was established in the same year as the Archdiocese of San Francisco: 1853, The Catholic Standard. Not discouraged by two failures The Monitor (1858) started and has continued up to today (1963), so that California never lacked a Catholic paper. Los Angeles with fewer Catholics did the same much later; after two failures (1888 and 1890) it started The Tidings, also current in 1963. The two first colleges in Santa Clara and in San Francisco established school papers, The Owl (1869), and the St. Ignatius' College paper, prior to 1868. The only early magazine in California was the Family's Defender Magazine, and the earliest society paper The Pacific Catholic (1884). Surprising is the starting of the earliest Portuguese paper, Voz Portuguesa (1880), without interruption continued by other papers to the present. The first German Catholic paper is late, in 1885, Der Californische Volksfreund. One may be that there was a Basque Catholic weekly, the Escual Gazeta, also in 1885.

The "Firsts":

The Catholic Standard in 1853 was not only the first Catholic weekly newspaper but also the first official organ of the newly established Archdiocese of San Francisco, in California as well as the Pacific Coast.

The Cosmopolitan of 1855 was the first Irish-Catholic weekly in San Francisco, California and on the Pacific Coast.

The "St. Ignatius College-Paper" (title unknown) which might have started in 1863 (or ff. to 1868) can be one of the earliest school papers in the U. S.

A Vox Portuguesa on Ag 5 1880 was the first Portuguese newspaper in California.

The "Oldest"

An age beyond 20 years was reached by Der Californische Volksfreund: 21; the Italian Imparziale: 38; the União Portuguesa: 55; The Tidings: 68; the Institute Journal: 72; Amigos and its followers: 75; The Monitor: 105+.

"Current":

The Tidings, The Monitor, the last of the line following the Amigos, the Jornal Portugues, and probably the Institute Journal (a confirmation as answer to our letter did not arrive in 1963).

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